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Jean-Baptiste ORIZET

Jean-Baptiste Orizet died in Geneva on the 8th of April 1975 at the age of 66.

His family and his dearest friends are not the only people deeply affected.

Their grief is shared by the International Labour Office, co-operative movements, rural workers and artisan's associations in all corners of the world to which Mr. Orizet dedicated the large part of his life.

All those who had the opportunity to work and be associated with Mr. Orizet were impressed by his sense of human decency; without doubt one of the many outstanding qualities which reflected his concern always to try and understand better other people, as well as to seek, propose and help in finding solutions to the ever increasing complex problems with which they were confronted.

Trained as an agricultural engineer, he was Vice-Director of the Agricultural Mutual Insurance Association in Yonne from 1931-1938, Inspector of Agriculture and Social Affairs during the next four years and then Technical Adviser and Chief of Mission of the Ministry of Agriculture, France, from 1945-1948.

Starting on the 1st of July, 1948, Mr. Orizet placed at the service of the International Labour Office not only his technical abilities and administrative talents, but also his tact, his intuition and his concern to educate and, above all, a certain humanism which led to his being recognised as an international official of the highest calibre.

For 7 1/2 years he worked primarily within the Co-operative Branch of the ILO, then, on the 1st of January 1956, he was nominated Director of the Area Office for the Middle East in Istanbul where, during 3 years, he contributed to reinforcing the links between the ILO and governments, employers' and workers' organisations in the region.

His achievements led to his being given responsibility on 1 January 1959 for the establishment of the first ILO Field Office in Africa located in Lagos. On the basis of this assignment he became a pioneer in the development of technical co-operation projects in Africa.

Upon his return to Geneva at the end of 1960, Mr. Orizet became the Principal Deputy to the Chief of the Division of Co-operatives, Handicrafts and Small Scale Industries, which in 1957 had replaced the former Co-operative Branch. In 1964, through an internal organisation of the ILO the Co-operative, Rural and Related Institutions Branch was established of which Mr. J.B. Orizet was the first Chief until his retirement in January 1970.

The members of the Co-operative Branch deeply feel the loss of a guide and adviser, a man of sensitivity, thought and action. To many of them he was a very close friend. They extend to his wife and family their sincerest condolences in these sad circumstances.

Theory Methods

Promotion of Co-operatives in Traditionnal Areas[1]

Agricultural Development and Conventional Co-operatives

Agricultural development in most countries of the Third World involves a total transformation of traditional rural society. This transformation can only be brought about gradually, because it entails a radical change in attitudes on the part of the mass of small producers who are often hostile to innovations.

Whatever the objective may be - the replacement of outdated methods of agriculture with advanced techniques, the introduction of new crops, the encouragement of higher levels of productivity, or the mobilisation of effort to carry out a development plan or a production campaign - it generally means an intolerable upheaval in the traditional division of labour within the family and the village, disturbance of the land distribution system, submission to new obligations whose need is not always apparent and, finally, the creation of organisations for group action in forms which conflict violently with customary practice.

Outside intervention in rural areas began on a selective basis, but it is aiming more and more to reach the whole of the agricultural population. Hence the search to achieve a "multiplier effect" through the use of various kinds of organisation, particularly those based on conventional co-operatives of the type which have been successful in rural areas of Europe and North America.

Although it often was - and still is - viewed with circumspection by technical departments in developing countries, the co-operative still appears to be the most appropriate organisation for mobilising the efforts of the community for agricultural development. For many years, a very large number of institutions, private and official, national and international, have been trying (often in an uncoordinated manner) to encourage the organisation and development of conventional types of co-operative in the rural areas of developing countries. However, in most cases, the persistent use of co-operative

(1) By J.M. Texier, ILO Expert. Contribution written for the Second International Seminar on Change in Agriculture, Reading, 9-19 September 1974.

and development programmes inspired from outside have only provided these areas with palliatives for the problems of real development, by giving priority to non-productive activities of a social service nature, or else by forming co-operative societies in areas of agricultural activity in which private interests have predominated, to the detriment of the great mass of small producers.

Problems of co-operative action in traditional rural societies

Since the early 1960s, many developing countries have reacted quite sharply against the use of "imported" systems, following their failure to take root as agencies of change in social environments to which their sponsors had paid insufficient attention (1). And it may not be an exaggeration to say that the efforts of these sponsors to introduce conventional co-operation directly into traditional rural environments have had the effect not only of paralysing the progress of co-operatives in developing countries but also, by putting a brake on the contribution which many of the better organised producers could have made to these countries' agricultural development, of considerably delaying their integration into the national economy.

And yet, it does seem that there is no other way to meet the urgent need to organise the rural masses except to use some form of co-operative which will enable the peasants to feel involved in the social and economic development plans which depend for their success almost entirely on their work and to participate in them with understanding. This, at least, is what the governments with a heavy stake in co-operatives appear to have thought.

Unfortunately, it also seems that, except in a few rare cases, co-operative programmes in rural areas have met with more failure than success (1). It is not co-operation itself which is at fault, bur rather the way it has been introduced into traditional rural environments, the organisational procedures used, the narrow conception of what has been called "co-operative education", and finally a certain lack of rigour in the provision of technical advice.

Organising collective action in rural environments Mutual aid and conventional co-operation

Any intervention in a traditional rural environment must take into account a certain degree of incompatibility between this environment and the type of modern society into which it is intended to integrate it.

However, the obstinacy of the sponsors of conventional co-operatives is reinforced by their conviction that the traditional collectivism and mutual aid activities which are found in many rural societies make these societies particularly adapted to collective action of a modern kind. The Latin American sociologist Fals Borda

has observed that the strength of this myth "lies apparently in the belief that the co-operative movement is a modernised version of traditional co-operation" (2).

The actual consequence of trying to introduce into a traditional environment the co-operative system which are successfully practised in Europe and in North America under very different circumstances and for the benefit of very different kinds of communities has in fact been to consolidate the traditional system and to encourage further social stratification by creating new opportunities for class exploitation by small privileged groups (3).

It seems, with good reason, that this approach has been adopted by those in the developing countries who wish to see co-operatives develop within the narrow limits of a so-scalled "free enterprise" system.

According to Fals Borda "the impact of co-operative development in such a system, is and will be relatively limited" (4).

A further obstacle to be contended with are those people who, in the name of genuine co-operation, either from lack of imagination and excessive dogmatism or else in full awareness of the facts, oppose the use of promotional methods which have a chance of leading the rural masses in the end towards real and efficient co-operation.

Programmes of co-operative development in the developing countries should borrow their methods of approach from modern extension programmes (particularly animation rurale) and attempt to encourage in the first instance the organisation of productive activities in small groups, rather than proceed to establish fully-fledged co-operatives. Institutionalisation can be carried out later, as and when these activities expand and operations become more complex.

This institutionalisation need not, in the first stage, be in the form of a modern co-operative. On the contrary, it may, as a point of departure, be based on some customary activity which is designed to meet simple requirements and be carried through by group action in strictly productive fields: savings, credit, housing, consumption and - perhaps less often - marketing.

The question arises here as to the appropriate way of using these non-conventional forms of co-operation (5) which consist of various traditional practices involving collective action and mutual aid. These exist in all societies. Some of the advocates of modern co-operation have regarded these as "pre-co-operatives" and thought that conventional co-operatives could be introduced directly into the environments where they existed. But this was to underestimate the basic and often conflicting differences between the two types of institutions. Mutual aid tends in fact to be only temporary in nature (Toz, Moba) (6). It can be practised without any direct individual benefit accruing to the participants (Gotong Royong) (7).

Modern co-operation, on the other hand, entails personal and permanent commitment on the part of members to their co-operative (a commitment often incompatible with behaviour in traditional society). Its aims are primarily economic; its activities are performed for the benefit of its members and its social impact depends on its economic success.

Mutual aid shares the characteristics of the traditional society which practises it; it is influenced by social, ethnic, family and neighbourhood factors which are often linked with the system of land tenure and the physical environment. It loses its spontaneous and voluntary nature as soon as it is required to operate outside the limits of the community. Its voluntary aspect is moreover very limited: mutual aid is very often a reflex expression of solidarity to which members of a traditional society respond when subjected to strong social pressures. Finally, it is performed without excessive formality or written rules, and does not require any institutional or bureaucratic apparatus.

THE TRANSITION FROM TRADITIONAL TO CONVENTIONAL CO-OPERATION NON CONVENTIONAL FORMS OF CO-OPERATION

We shall start from the proposition that in a traditional rural society, it is very difficult to achieve a transition to modern participatory activity through conventional co-operative methods and that this is due to major incompatibilities. These can only be removed through introducing new factors which, being superimposed on, or substituted for, traditional community factors, work in the same way to produce group action of an economic kind.

The use of appropriate extension methods may accelerate the development of these new factors. Changes can obviously be effected more easily in "transitional" societies; though in some co-operatives in such societies, the behaviour of the directors and the members is very far removed from the co-operative ideal (8).

The introduction of collective operations in production co-operatives in peasant communities accustomed to farming as a family unit in small individual plots is still more difficult.

Certain non-conventional forms of co-operation can play a transitory but nevertheless important role. It is not suggested that these institutions be used as they stand, still less that they should be revived, but rather that advantage should be taken of those factors which ensure their survival (their cohesion and their capacity to mobilise collective action quickly) in order to establish a base for action in a specific field - functional (savings, credit, production, consumption) or sectoral (coffee, cocoa, paddy). This would be developed in three stages:

. an extension campaign (animation rurale) on one or several specific theme(s);

. organisation of activities;

. institutionalisation of activities.

It would be tedious to list here the hundreds of forms of non-conventional co-operation which exist throughout the world. Such a list, though very incomplete, was made in an ILO study carried out in 1967 but still unpublished (9).

New forms of non-co-operative collective action have been used in the context of many plans for agricultural development or agrarian reform. All, or nearly all, have had the objective of providing a basis for the ultimate establishment and development of agricultural co-operative movement (10). These modern forms of non-conventional co-operatives have been assigned tasks carried out elsewhere by co-operatives. Usually, such groupings differ from formal co-operatives only in the degree of autonomy they enjoy (they are mostly officially-managed organisations) and in having a simplified institutional structure - at least in theory. Their progress in acquiring co-operative form generally depends on the efficiency of the training and management assistance their members receive.

Co-operatives and agricultural planning

Economic and social development plans depend for their success on the performance of the agricultural work-force, grouped in co-operative type organisations. However, these plans are very often designed in such a way as to frustrate the gradual development of efficient co-operative movements.

Most cases of failure observed are due to the lack of preliminary co-ordination among the government agencies in charge of preparing and implementing the plans: but it must be said that they are also due in certain countries to the obstructiveness of co-operative movements which are scarcely representative of small agricultural producers and to their opposition to any planning measures affecting the development of the movement itself or the activity of the co-operatives.

In countries with centrally planned economies, co-operatives cannot operate independently of the national plan nor can they avoid rationalisation which is designed to economise in investment, manpower, natural resources and spreading the use of modern techniques. On the other hand, in order to ensure that the organisation of the activities of small producers as a whole is efficient and provides them with access to profitable ventures which were denied them in the past, that organisation must cover all the operations involved in agricultural production - or related to it - and, in the long run at least, all these operations must be carried out by the producers themselves grouped in co-operatives. The planning of these organisations' activities must also be done in an integrated manner incorporated into the agricultural plan for the areas where they are established.

This agricultural plan, which is itself part of the national plan, must therefore cover the organisational procedures, i.e. all the measures which concern:

- plans for the development of agricultural co-operation, including the promotion of co-operatives and the systematic training of members;

- plans for the activities of agricultural co-operatives.

This implies that the peasant-co-operators should no longer be regarded as the passive objects of planning, but rather as partners to be associated not only in carrying out the plans but also in preparing them.

Organising the tasks of primary production units

Overall planning of co-operative activities implies a new conception of the objectives to be assigned to primary organisations, which are generally made up of small homogeneous groups bound together by common interests.

What might be called "mass co-operation" does not mean large-scale co-operatives; but on the contrary, access to a co-operative system by all, through the federation of small groups at a higher functional level to deal with operations which are beyond the capacities of the primary groups.

The primary groups should be relieved of any concerns which are not closely linked with precise and limited objectives, such as certain specific agricultural practices, establishing the need for credit and controlling its distribution and use, or assembling produce in collection centres. More complex operations - e.g. the use of agricultural machinery, various supplies, transport, packaging and marketing - would be dealt with by "unions" made up from these groups and, if necessary, by groups of unions.

Such a division of functions between the primary units and their unions is essential, particularly with regard to the management of services. The weak point of primary organisations has been - and still is - the administration of accounts, which should be reduced to a minimum as far as they are concerned and dealt with largely at union or union group level. The primary units (which need not be co-operatives, at least not for the time being) could thus combine to form real co-operatives at a different level which would probably be better managed, since they would have a wider selection from which to choose their managers and would make better use of their capabilities. In this context, the concept of a "service co-operative" is replaced by the concept of "Co-operative Services", in the sense that the services mentioned above should be available when and where they are required and should be provided in common to an

optimal number of production units which would be unable to obtain them at a reasonable cost on their own.

TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE AND THE TRAINING OF CO-OPERATIVE MEMBERS

Attempts, as in the past, to foster a business mentality among small producers invariably produces unsatisfactorily hybrid results, hinders mass co-operation and encourages a dangerous stratification in rural society. The peasant masses as a whole have to be educated and trained through their own organisations.

For the dissemination of agricultural knowledge to be done efficiently, it must reach the greatest number and this requires the use of modern extension techniques through the mediation of institutions capable of transmitting improved technologies to agricultural producers and getting them to apply them. It is clear that it should no longer be separated from co-operative education, because the latter should be conceived as a means of stimulating organised collective action for agricultural development and should be primarily concerned with group management of the co-operative enterprise.

The role of the initial structures (basic production units, land settlement groups, co-operative villages, etc.) must be uncompromisingly "pre-co-operative", not only in the sense of their stage of development but in the sense that the institution contains elements which provide for the systematic training of the peasant in modern co-operative practices. This could be done either by ensuring the transformation of the unit into a co-operative or, without affecting its original institutional form, by encouraging its attachment to a modern co-operative organisation at a higher level.

It is also clear that because of the growing complexity of operations connected with agricultural production, technical knowledge can only be transmitted by interdisciplinary teams of technical personnel and promoters/organisers: agronomists, agro economists, agro motorists, rural sociologists, agricultural managers ("Farm-Administration"), training and extension specialists, all of them deeply involved in the problems of the rural communities.

It is also essential, on the other hand, that the systematic and continuous training of co-operatives' members should fit in closely with their professional training as producers and managers of agricultural enterprises; and that (particularly in the cases of officially-managed organisations) this training should be periodically reassessed to ensure a gradual but irreversible transfer of responsibilities at present held by the technical authority.

Finally, the importance of functional literacy programmes in traditional rural environments should not be forgotten; if possible, they should not be carried out by a separate agency acting in isolation, but be included as part of the overall planned activity of any group when it is established.

Footnotes

(1) Cf. the statement made by a Kenyan representative at an FAO/ILO seminar in 1966 and quoted by X. Flores in ILO (1970). Page 380, viz: "the uncompromising democratic imperative of European co-operation is absolutely out of place (in Kenya)".

(2-3) Fals Borda, in issue N° 7, June 1972 of the International Institute of Social Studies, Geneva, and Cooperative Information N° 4/70, ILO, Geneva.

(4) A situation noted in a model agricultural cooperative in Venezuela. Cf. "La Cooperativa Santa Maria" a study in social participation directed by J.M. Texier (1968/69), CIARA, Caracas, 1973 and "Estudio mundial sobre cambios en la estructura agraria, Investigacion venezolana" (Case study FAO/1974).

(5) We are not dealing here with survivals of traditional community institutions (Ayllu, Fokonolona, Panchayat) which do not represent non-conventional forms of co-operation. Texier (1967). ILO study on traditional institutions - unpublished.

(6) Toz: a form of primary agricultural association, practised in old Russia, when labour and land were used in common. The means of production remained the property of each member and were only used jointly during the period when agricultural work was in progress. See Nacou (1958) "Du sovkose au kolkhoze", Archives internationales de la Coopération, Paris, 1958, p. 127. Moba: a form of mutual help and assistance practised between the families of the same community in Serbia, which consisted in giving each other services free of charge with respect to draught animals, equipment and labour (Sicard, Année sociologique 1953/54, p. 390).

(7) Gotong royong: system of mutual aid practised in Indonesia which takes the form of voluntary services for carrying out work which will benefit the whole of the village community. It involves the temporary mobilisation of collective efforts and is limited to the village. See Ismael: "Social change and rural welfare in Indonesia", UNESCO, Paris 1963, pp. 261-262

(8) Cf. nota 4 "La Cooperativa Santa Maria", op. cit.

(9) Cf. nota 5, ILO study on traditional institutions, op. cit.

(10) Information and studies on the programmes using these institutions can be found in Cooperative Information published by the ILO; also in papers published by UNRISD and CIARA Foundation (Venezuela), particularly Reyna (1970), which analyses the "Empresas campesinas", the "Uniones de prestarios" and the "Uniones de usuarios de crédito"; see also the FAO periodical Land Reform, Land Settlement and Co-operatives.

Co-operatives in the Canadian North[1]

In the summer of 1959 - around this time fifteen years ago - the first two incorporated co-operatives in the Canadian North began their operations. In their first fiscal year they did 31,000 dollars business. The working capital they used to do it with was 16,000 dollars - all was borrowed from the Eskimo Loan Fund.

During summer 1974, the Canadian Arctic Co-operatives Federation, representing 31 Inuit (2) and Indian co-operatives in the Northwest Territories carried out negotiations with the Territorial Government concerning a loan from the Eskimo Loan Fund in order to be able to finance an expansion of their operations. The amount of the loan - 1,000,000 dollars - "La Fédération des coopératives du Nouveau Québec", representing 10 Inuit and Indian co-operatives in the Northern Quebec, has also expressed an intent to seek a loan for the same purpose. The amount mentioned - also 1,000,000.00 dollars.

It seems, it is quite a distance the co-operatives in the North have covered in fifteen years; up to 1939, Inuits and Indians were people with very limited contact with the outside, very little was known about these people other than from the stories of missionaries and traders and the reports of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Many changes took place, however, in 1939 when the war broke out. Canada's north became immediately a strategic and very vulnerable area, and as such received a great deal of attention from both Canadian and American military agencies. As these establishments came into being the Inuit people from nearby camps and settlements became affected.

Following the culmination of the war in 1945, the Federal Government, out of necessity, had to look into the changes which had been wrought and seek ways and means of assisting a people whose roots had been torn up. When the Canadian Government decided to deal with

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(1) By N.A. Sprudzs, Co-operative Development Officer, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa.

(2) The people generally known as "Eskimo" prefer to be called "Inuits" ("the people" - in their own language).

the people and other matters in the Arctic on a planned, regular basis, one of the fundamental aims of the government activities was the development of economically, socially and politically strong entities where the people could run their own affairs standing on their own feet. Encouragement of co-operative activities was one of the steps taken in that direction by the special federal department established to handle northern affairs.

Some of the objectives of the Co-operative Development Program were:

- through promotion of co-operative ownership and enterprise to provide one means of encouraging people to participate directly and fully in the economic development of the North;

- to provide educational programs for co-operative membership, management and executive in order to improve understanding of the corporate body, its relationship to the outside, their own roles;

- and to help to raise the level of general and technical knowledge and the economic efficiency.

It is often stated that an idea for a co-operative must come from the people - the prospective members themselves. This is a valid statement, as long as it concerns people who have already had an opportunity to learn about the existence of such a concept. One can express an interest in something only if one has been exposed to it, knows about it, was told about it. Because of their physical, political and social isolation the Inuits had been left in absolute ignorance about most things common to the Canadian way of life, co-operatives included.

We had to deal with developing people, with communities, sometimes only in formative stages, which were not even "economies" yet. They did not have structures, attitudes, habits, nor even rudimentary knowledge and skills needed as prerequisites for economic development.

Ordinarily, development and co-operative education work is based on some minimal basic knowledge the people involved have been able to accumulate through education, observations and exposure. In this case the beginning was to be made almost at a zero point by first creating a certain level of general knowledge. One had to introduce and find a way to explain numerous simple terms and meanings which are common in our day-to-day language but absolutely alien to the people one was dealing with. This was further complicated by absence of corresponding or even related words in their language.

It was obvious that here too the co-operative education and training effort was to be aimed at three common target groups:

- primary target: membership, established or prospective Board of Directors, managers and staff, interested outsiders and the youth;

- secondary target: managerial officials, supervisory staff and field officers of government and other agencies concerned with co-operative development;

- fringe target: all others who may have a direct or indirect impact on co-operative programs.

However, it was also obvious that different tactics, processes and approaches were needed. One had to have an understanding of and patience with a no-knowledge situation, an appreciation for a different culture and sophistication level; one had to relearn, re-train and re-adjust.

It should be well recognised that no development can progress faster than the availability of skills and present understanding permits. Pure acquisition of bare knowledge alone does not help. It has to be a combination of all these components and the attitude brought into the every-day life. The best way to achieve it is by doing, by actually becoming involved in the activity. According to our experience in the Arctic, the best preparatory way when dealing with the people at a pre-economic stage is the project approach.

It involves first a survey of local natural and human resources, activities, available skills as well as the needs and desires of the designated community. The survey is followed by an assessment of possible economic activities. Then the planned proposals to carry out a particular activity under the government sponsorship (e.g. fishery, sealing, logging, handicraft, etc.) are presented to the respective community for acceptance or rejection. In view of so much unknown at that stage, the financial responsibility for the experimental phase is left with the Government. Direct subsidisation at later stages extended to organised groups, instead of provision of loans, tend to slow down the adoption of the activity by the group as their own direct responsibility, and a more extensive and longer educational effort is needed to overcome this tardiness.

This project approach give an opportunity to determine the feasibility and economic viability of the activity handled, iron out possible "bugs", find the best support arrangements if needed, in other words, establish the physical structure. From a development point of view equally important - this persuasive education approach - provides the people involved with an opportunity to acquire new skills, upgrade the existing ones, to learn about new internal group relationship, to begin to form work habits, attitudes and to accept previously unknown purposes. The experimental phase is also to be used to identify potential leaders and managers and introduce them to the rudiments of an organisation (e.g. organising meetings). This is also the time when the idea of a business enterprise, especially that of a co-operative, is introduced and systematically explained, not in isolation but in relation to other institutions and organisations. When finally the people are gives an opportunity to decide what to do with the project activity in the future, there usually has already developed a core of participants who have a fairly sound grasp of what is involved. They are the backbone for further efforts

if the group continues the activity as their own. That does not mean that those who gained such basic understanding turned overnight into managers, directors or committee men with a level of sophistication comparable to those in the rest of Canada, or that the Arctic co-operatives in no time developed along the familiar lines of long established traditional co-operatives. It is not that easy to jump long years of abandonment!

The time table of this human development is completely in people's own hands. To ensure success speed occasionally has to be sacrificed. If that is not done when required, the resulting "convenience vehicle" is a source of difficulties for a long time to come. This has been proven by bitter experience.

It should be added that on occasions when the circumstances were favourable e.g. the Northern people already have been involved in a well established activity (carvings, fur handling, small community supply stores) and/or there has been a resident person available as a change agent (missionary priest, minister, etc.) a customary, direct approach to create a co-operative has been used.

When looking for a decision by a group of Inuits, one has to watch that the decision made is a genuine one, truly reflecting the wishes of the group. Due to an inclination of Inuits to please the white man, the decision otherwise may be tailored to his desire as that understood by the Inuits. To avoid that, one has to recognise the real opinion makers behind the "frontment", behind the "ambassadors", engage them in discussions and present the problem in such a way that the group has no choice but to come up with their own opinions and decisions.

Experience with the Indians is often the opposite one - they are suspicious of the purpose ("what is in it for the white man now?") and they sometimes are resentful that they have to turn to a white man for advice.

Once a co-operative was decided upon as the vehicle for the group's purpose, immediate educational and training effort in the North was concentraded on the newly elected Board of Directors and the staff. In both cases initially it was education and training on-the-job. To understand the novelty of the situation, one has to remember that the elected leaders almost never have had any previous experience in the external decision-making process, their formal education was minimal, if any, and if anyone had an exposure to the outside world, it most likely had been through the window of the TB Sanatorium in the South. Their cultural background had provided them only with an experience of domestic authority, excercised among the kinship group.

On the other hand, the selection of co-op staff at the beginning of the program, was governed not by an interest or a suitability of a candidate, but simply by availability of a person in a community with some knowledge of English and mathematics. Both the Directors and the staff needed intensive input of technical and managerial assistance.

In working with a group whose language and culture is different, the first thing one had to develop was a certain technique of how to use the services of an available interpreter. The basic principle of that technique is to consider the interpreter as an active co-worker, not a translation machine, and treat him like one.

One has to be constantly aware of the language and terminology one uses and the manner of speaking. The sophistication level of the audience, should determine the style of the presentation or discussions. Admittedly, it is not as easy as it may seem, but it is an absolute necessity. (Someone once said "big men use little words, little men use big words"). An important aspect in education work with people of different culture is to use appropriate examples from their own culture to illustrate or describe a particular term of activity which otherwise may remain to them abstract, not understood. (e.g. team work - a dog team, shares - snow blocks in an igloo, interest - borrowed bitch and pups, majority rule - decision on travel direction, etc.). However, one has to be careful not to overdo, because some comparisons someplace may not be acceptable or can be misunderstood. One also has to be careful to avoid being vague, particularly in what can be interpreted as a promise. It is much better to admit not knowing something than to lose their confidence for not following up on promises.

An important factor is to organise education and training activities in such a way that they do not interfere with regular activities of a local church or other institutions already established there. A new organisation should be provided the best acceptance and climate possible.

In the Iowa State University study (May, 1972) on educational programming for co-operatives there was a statement: "for sometime people have talked about "horse and buggy" education for co-operative leadership in a jet age". However, in dealing with developing people it seems there is an occasional tendency to apply "jet age" techniques and measures to the people just leaving the "stone age", a tendency to use just dollars and cents as the only development tool or just to transplant what has been found useful in our own society without much regard to the different culture and environment. An effort has been expanded to avoid such an approach in the Canadian North. Even more, some of the traditional aspects have been respected as much as possible. And yet, one has to face the question when planning activities in the education and training field - are the native co-operatives just some kind of "delayed units" of a society at which our own values, standards and techniques should be hammered at until they are fully accepted? Or, should they be developed as a combination of values from two worlds? Answers do not come easy, but can these question be ignored?

Over the years the northern co-operative education and training program gradually moved from the initial on-the-job training to follow-up courses at the Canadian Co-operative College or to similar ones organised locally by the College personnel, to national, regional and local conferences and directors" workshops. Even business

and co-operative appreciation courses for whole communities were conducted with the involvement of Inuit instructors. Suitable literature, slides, tapes, radio news, news bulletins, films, etc. were created as tools to help in this work.

The educational efforts aimed at the program's secondary 'government officials and other agencies concerned) and fringe targets (educational authorities, teachers, religious, news media, etc.) were concentrated to ensure a recognition and protection of the rights of co-operatives, enlargement of acceptance base and creating a favourable climate for their existence.

In March 1963 the Department of Northern Affairs organised the first Conference for Arctic Co-operatives at Frobisher Bay. To this conference were invited representatives from the 18 co-operatives then in existence. They came, they spoke, they made deep impressions on observers from newspapers, magazines and national co-operative councils. For the first time in Canada's history the Eskimo people from Canada's Western Arctic to its most far easterly parts gathered together, to discuss their common problems, and some which were not common, and to exchange their views on this new field of endeavour into which they had entered. Considerable time was given to discussions on the possibilities of a central marketing agency to dispose of the production of the co-operatives.

The conference was a success, not only from the view point of the delegates but also from the information they took back to the members of their co-operatives. Each had learned much from the others, and discussed that the solution to someone else's problem could quite often be applied to their own to good advantage. Success had also been accomplished in the attainment of having the Inuit publicly voice his opinion, and make known his ambitions for the future.

The second conference of the Arctic co-operatives was held in 1966 at Povungnituk, Nouveau Quebec. The general feeling of qualified observers was that the second conference has shown a major advancement in the approach of the members of Arctic co-operatives to their considerations of business.

The delegates took over from the first meeting and showed no reluctance in voicing their opinions or presenting their local problems for a possible solution. A subject which received much discussion and, in resolution, was strongly recommended for culmination at the earliest possible date, was the formation of a Federation of Arctic Co-operatives to be known as "Canadian Arctic Co-operatives Limited". The responsibilities of such an organisation would include marketing of production, purchasing, educational and training programs and the co-ordination of all co-operative activities in the North, in other words - to replace the direct Government involvement.

It was proposed that the controlling structure of the Federation be divided into three areas, Western Arctic, Eastern Arctic and Arctic Quebec each with its own regional federation. In fact, there are now two regional federations established and operating - "La Fédération

des coopératives du Nouveau Québec", since 1967 and Canadian Arctic Co-operative Federation, since 1972 in N.W.T. There is also the Canadian Arctic Producers Ltd. - a marketing organisation, operating as a convertible corporation - a government owned corporation in which the northern co-operatives are given an opportunity to gradually gain control.

The Northern co-operatives in most cases are multi-purpose organisations. They are engaged in commercial fishing, logging, boat building, production and marketing of stone and bone carvings, handicrafts, print making (graphic art), trapping, seal fishery, fur trading, tourist operations, freighting, lumbering, construction, retail stores, sawmills, municipal services, etc. In some cases the co-operatives have just taken over and reorganised an activity which in some different way has been carried out before. Most of business carried out by the co-operatives, however, is newly created, an addition to the economy. They have started activities in which the Inuit people before had not had any say what-so-ever. The operation of fisheries, retail stores, coffee shops, tourist camps, print shops, house building, municipal (water and sewage) services are some examples of such activities. The financial impact of co-operative activities may be further seen from the following figures:

- according to the information (actual and estimated) received from both federations total volume of business of their member co-operatives across the Canadian North in 1972 amounted to over 7 million dollars;

- total assets handled by the member co-operatives of both Federations reached in 1972 the amount close to 6 million dollars;

- the members' equity in these co-operatives in 1972 was approximately 2,250,000.00 dollars.

While the build-up of members' equity and a creation of badly needed local community capital has been important enough, a direct contribution by co-operatives to the local economies has been not less significant.

They employ about 300 local residents on a fulltime and twice as many on a casual basis, apart from providing marketing outlets for local art, crafts and other producers. The amount which co-operatives have returned to their communities over the 15 year period in a form of wages, salaries, purchases from members and patronage is around 10 million dollars.

It would be wrong to say that all co-operatives in the Canadian North have been equally successful. Some are the very basic pillars of life in their communities and have made their influence felt well beyond their settlements. Some are doing fair job under difficult conditions created either by themselves or by the out-siders. Some are struggling with financial difficulties; few of them dissolved.

The both federations experience some growing difficulties, mainly because of an eagerness to try to do more than available resources permit. On the other hand, no other corporation but co-operatives - with all their troubles - has provided the Inuit people with an opportunity to share pride of ownership of enterprises they deal with. No other business corporation but co-operatives had brought them an active involvement in management of their own business affairs or established a direct line with the outside.

Even in financially less successful cases co-operatives have helped the Inuits to awaken to what happens around them and to stimulate in them an awareness of their own role and responsibility in the events concerning their economic well-being. They have put their members and the community through the process of learning new relationships and attitudes and through conditioning for an active, meaningful participation in the economic life beyond their household. By that the Arctic co-operatives have provided the Inuit people with a process hitherto not available to them, and thus they made a unique contribution to the further development of the North well beyond their own size and direct economic impact. They are schools for their members in democracy and in responsibilities, they are workshops for new stratification of their community and the Arctic. They also are training grounds for new leadership, results of which are already so well evidenced in new organisations, committees and councils, now coming up in the Arctic.

The Arctic co-operatives help the local people to break out of isolation and insulation, take them to their place in the world and bring the outside world right into their remote settlements.

For a conclusion of this review it seems most appropriate to quote what the President of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (the political organisation of the Canadian Inuits), Mr. Tagak Curley said recently: "There have been few projects sponsored by the Canadian Government affecting Inuit people so important and to a great extent so successful, as the co-operative movement in the North. The significance of this development has been the opportunity which it has presented for Inuits to participate in the management and decision-making at the community level, in their own affairs, and I might add, future".

Laws Regulations

Denmark

New Danish Law on Joint-stock Companies. Certain Implication for Co-operative Societies (1)

Denmark has no special legislation concerning co-operative societies. Such societies may be established without any formal procedures and no public registration is required.

The co-operative societies in Denmark, however, must of course operate subject to the general legislation which in many respects affects their situation. For example co-operative societies have to accept laws about book-keeping, closing hours and other trade matters. Co-operative insurance societies must follow the general legislation concerning insurance just as co-operative banking must be performed in accordance with the bank legislation.

Unlike co-operative societies the joint-stock companies have for many years been subject to a special legislation, the main principle of which is a public registration and a public right to obtain relevant information about the companies; however, the law also contains several rules concerning the establishment, the by-laws, the management and the accounts of joint-stock companies as well as concerning their liquidation.

The border line between joint-stock companies and co-operative societies have caused certain problems. A new Joint-stock Companies' Act which came into effect as from January 1, 1974, in some ways tries to improve the situation and to create a clearer distinction between the joint-stock companies and the co-operative societies.

The previous law (from 1930) defines the joint-stock companies in such a way that certain co-operative societies in fact were "caught" by the act therefore were obliged to register in the Joint-stock Register. The reason was that only such societies were excluded from the concept of a joint-stock company which had either (a) joint unlimited liability on the part of the members, or (b) did business

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(1) C. Pedersen, General Secretary of "Central Co-operative Committee" of Denmark.

only with members. That is to say, that a co-operative society which was based on limited liability and which at the same time had a certain trade with non-members, could not avoid coming under the defination of a joint-stock company and would consequently have to register.

This was not very practical, but id did have as a consequence that a number of co-operative societies were registered as companies. The old law recognised this as an exception; the societies were permitted to use the designation "A.m.b.a." (Co-operative society with limited liability) instead of A/S (joint-stock company). And in fact the Company Register was not very strict in requesting all co-operative societies with limited liability and a certain non-member trade to register. Particularly this was so in later years.

The new law intends to get all such co-operative societies out of the Register so that in the future only real joint-stock companies are contained in the Register.

This means that co-operative societies which until now have been registered as mentioned have had to decide whether they want to change their constitution in such a way that they become real joint-stock companies, or whether they prefer to get out of the Register and continue their business as non-registered co-operative societies. Such societies can be registered and in some cases must be registered in the ordinary trade registers which, however, does not have similar legal effects as to identifying and legitimising the society (1).

However, if a co-operative society wants to get out of the Register, it must send in an application because the Register wants to make sure that it fulfills the conditions for being striken out. i.e. it must for one thing have by-laws which conform with the co-operative principles which in the law are defined as follows:

"... societies which have as their purpose to work for the common interests of their members, by way of the members participating in the activities as purchasers, or sellers, provided that the by-laws of the society prescribe that the earnings - apart from normal interest on the members' invested capital - are used solely for distribution among the members in proportion to their shares of the turnover, and that the net assets in case of the dissolving of the society - apart from repayment of the members' invested capital - is distributed among the members in the same way."

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(1) The Danish "Handelsregistret" established in 1889 by Law include all business-ventures regardless of size and sort of business, e.g. the local grocer, the plumber, the potato merchant, the bicycle repair shop, etc. A prerequisite for starting business in enrollment in the Ordinary Trade Register - whereafter the authorities issue a Trade Licence. The register is simply a means for the authorities to keep track of business ventures - a statistical source - the members of the register do not receive any service.

Furthermore the Register insures that a co-operative's desire to be removed from the Register is not based only on a wish to dissolve the society without adhering to the rules in the Companies' Act. If there is a doubt in this respect the Register may ask for a statement from The Central Co-operative Committee.

So far the procedure has run smoothly; only in a few cases there has been cause for some discussion and reasoning; and all those co-operative societies which wanted to get out have actually been removed from the Register.

Only few have decided to change the status and by-laws with a view to becoming a joint-stock company. Mostly they are fully owned subsidiaries of co-operative societies, and the "parent" societies remain co-operatives. The reasons for changing into a joint-stock company were different, but in particular the relations towards trade partners and creditors abroad has been mentioned.

For one co-operative society with limited liability the change into a joint-stock company was compulsory under the new act. That was the Andelsbanken (co-operative bank), the reason being that according to the Bank Act, banking can only be performed by joint-stock companies.

Until now the Andelsbanken was registered in the Companies' Register as an "a.m.b.a." (co-operative society with limited liability). Now this designation is not accepted in the Register, and the Andelsbanken has had also in certain other respects to change its by-laws. The principle of one member, one vote, has been preserved in the same way as formerly, but the open membership which was practised by offering new shares at par value to anybody interested has been discontinued.

One prominent feature of the new Joint-stock Companies' Act is the provision that all companies which employ more than 50 salaried persons must offer 2 seats in the board of directors for representatives of the wage-earners in the company. This also has been introduced by the Andelsbanken. This clause, however, was one major reason why the Minister of Commerce in connection with the new Companies' Act proposed that certain preparations be made for a legislation concerning co-operative societies. The government then wanted that representatives for the wage-earners should also be admitted to the boards of the co-operative societies and it was considered impractical to legislate about that when no basic co-operative law is in existence.

The Minister of Commerce, therefore, appointed a law expert, Mr. Lund Christiansen, to study the question whether there is a need for special legislation about co-operative societies. At the same time he should study the possible need for legislation in fields of economic associations other than co-operatives and joint-stock companies. To assist the expert an advisory panel has been appointed with representatives from co-operative organisations as well as from private trade organisations. The expert is expected to finish his work by the end of 1975. In case he considers that legislation is desirable it is part of his task to formulate a proposal for such legislation.

The traditional attitude of the Danish co-operative movement has been that there is no obvious reason why a co-operative law should be introduced. Experience has shown that the co-operative societies in this country develop in a satisfactory and orderly way without any specific legislation, and as the court practise concerning co-operative societies, has developed, the need for a law becomes even smaller. The co-operative organisations, however, have declared their positive interest in assisting in the studies of the question whether such a legislation is desirable and, if a law-text is to be written, of course, the co-operative are interested in participating in the formulation with a view to making it as relevant and practical for the work of the societies as possible. Some co-operative representatives are inclined to favour the idea of a co-operative law.

As to the question of representation by wage-earners on the boards of co-operative societies, the co-operative organisations generally hold the view that this matter can better be settled on a voluntary basis without any particular law. In fact several of them have started negotiations with the wage-earners to find practical solutions and in a number of co-operative societies wage-earners have already got seats on the board of directors.

History

Hungary

A Hundred Year Old Co-operative (1)

Budapest, the Hungarian capital, is hundred years old, - and an inheritence of 100 years is guarded also by one of the co-operatives of Buda. The two centenaries fall together but it seems to be a coincidence although the basic causes are indispensably similar: the economic development which started in the seventies of the past century gave birth to both. And if their historical, social weight is considerably different, the festive survey is rich in both cases. The brilliance and dust of the century can both be seen on the city - and on the co-operative, too.

"The class of the people of poorer fate must be given a safe opportunity to collect capital - through small sums of weekly deposits. The participants that need loans for the promotion of their trade, workshop or farming are to be given the sums at a certain fixed interest if they can offer proper guarantee". This is the aim of the co-operative determined in the Rules by the founders. And then came 26 signatures and the date: 27 July, 1873. At the top the words: "Promontor (Budafok) Self Aid Association as a Co-operative". Promontor this ancient settlement of picturesque surroundings - since 1886 Budafok, today one of the districts of the capital - got its independent borough organization in 1739 as a serf village. The economic life of the settlement was based on viniculture, it was the main source of the inhabitants income, and it was joined by handicraft, too. Beside wine growing there was significant industrial activity, in the neighbourhood there were quarries belonging to the big estate, and later in the areas rented from the same a large quantity of building stone was quarried. The subterranean corridors, cave systems that came about reach all points of the district like cobwebs. That is how the immense cellar system unique in the country came into existence which made Budafok later the centre of wine trading.

The economic situation of the population living here was aggravated by a poor crop, hail or draught. Indebtedness, poverty, unfavourable living conditions set up more and more the claim and interestedness for such association which gives support to bear the

(1) Article appeared in the June 1973 issue of "Hungarian Co-operation", we wish to thank for its permission to reproduce this article.

economic difficulties. This is how the "Promontor Self-Aid Association" came into being, and at the same time a similar co-operative in the neighbouring Tétény.

The founders of the savings co-operative were free serfs, workers, artisans. Anybody could have joined it who had come of age. The members who paid in their share after the foundation were supposed to pay in the previous shares that were already due together with the interests. The deposits were weekly paid, their sum was 20 fillers which was registered in the deposit book. The members were supposed to receive an interest of 5-6 per cent after the sums paid in, and for the loans they paid, as a rule, an interest of 7 per cent.

The co-operative - according to the possibilities of those days - was founded for a determined period, for the first time for 5 years, later for ten years. After the foundation time the capital and the interests were paid back, the co-operative was reorganized but the majority of the members remained. The affairs of the co-operative were managed by a board of the strength of six elected by the annual meeting, while supervision was done by a body of similar strength. The number of members soon reached 500 - approximately with 5 thousand shares -, the second year balance showed a net capital of 68 thousand forints. And if they could not decisevely influence the local economic relations, the right of decision in the co-operative in many respects had democratic characteristics.

The Budafok co-operative chronicle broke up into several branches. From then on there is some difficulty if we want to follow the Promontor initiation. Some of the co-operative served the cause of progress while others were explicitely against it. But in the village there had always been a longer-shorter period when the democratic co-operative idea based on clear principles revived.

It was in 1883 when at Budafok the National Co-operative of Hungarian Wine Growers made its appearance. It considerably differred from the Promontor self-aid co-operative it was from the very beginning a capitalist enterprise having a leadership composed of big estate owners, industrialists who wanted to utilize the favourable wine storing and cellar possibilities of Budafok.

The Budafok Independent Christian Consumer Co-operative can be regarded the first and lawful successor of the Budafok Self-Aid Co-operative. It lived short and was very small: it was founded in 1905, had only one shop, and was dissolved after six years just as the Producer Co-operative of Budafok shoemakers founded in 1919 during the days of the Hungarian Council Republic. The latter co-operative achieved good results and worked on the basis of democratic co-operative principles.

Co-operative extremities became more marked after the world economy crisis of 1929 - 1933 when mutual aid, co-operative collaboration would have been more necessary than ever. The market was directed for a long time by limited companies and rich wine merchants that held the majority of "Promontoria" the Catering and Consumer Co-operative

of Hungarian Hotel Keepers, Innkeepers and Publicans. There was only one co-operative in those days which served small holders interests on the basis of "Promontorian" principles: the Budav idék (Buda region) Peach Growes Co-operative established in 1933 with its seat in Budafok. In 1934 the town built a refrigerating plant for co-operative storing: 500-600 wagons of Budafok, Budatétény, Nagytétény peaches were exported annually by the members with the aid of their co-operative to Austria, Germany, Switzerland and England.

In the history of Budafok and its co-operative the liberation of the country represents a new stage when - just as everywhere else in the country - the consumer co-operative was one of the main motives of reconstruction and democratic transformation. The year 1950 closes a short and eventful period. From then on the famous wine selling centre is no more an independent town but together with Budatétény and Nagytétény it forms the XII district of the capital Budapest which was enlarged in the meantime. And the historical Promontor today is a rich district rich in factories, plants and residential quarters. Its one time co-operative principles became already classical. Some of the traditions are invariably guarded by the successors, the consumer co-operatives of today which are lawful heirs of the collaboration of a century ago.

But what can say about itself Budafok's co-operative today: the Délbuda General Consumer and Marketing Co-operative Society? The very fact that it has more than three thousand members and the annual turnover is more than 200 million forints. It has more than fifty specialized shops and the annual share from the trade turnover reaches as much as 30 per cent which in the capital seems to be an exceptionally good proportion. It possesses department stores, restaurants, industrial plants and is carrying on buying up activities. It is the co-operative which provides the members with fresh bread from its own bakery. It helps the growers by performing its marketing work. There are three fruit and mushroom growing partnerships within the co-operative. It supports with material allowances the old co-operative foundation members. Each year the elected board members can recreate free of charge, and durable commodities are delivered free. The painting of flats, transportation, the repair of household appliances and any kind of consumer servicing are given with allowances. All this has the result that the Budafok co-operators in the past three years have won three times consecutively the title "Outstanding Co-operative" proving that they are worthy heirs and successors of the 100 years old co-operative idea.

Co-operative Chronology

Supplement No. 2 (4rd addition)

List of informations compiled

about events from 1837 to 1938

Co-operative Chronology

1837

United Kingdom. The bye-laws of the "Association of all classes and all nations" by Robert Owen providing for the "creation of a central co-operative society with branches in all parts of the world", foreshadow the International Co-operative Alliance.

The association and its journal "The New Moral World" ceased to exist in 1839

1842

Spain. The Berga Co-operative (Barcelona), first consumer co-operative.

1846

Germany. A "Bread Committee" is formed to combat famine during a period of scarcity by F.G. Raiffeisen, Mayor of Weyerbusch, "... from this moment he began to develop the idea of co-operation".

1849

Germany. Friedrich Raiffeisen sets up his first association from which the idea of credit co-operatives grew (Mutual Aid Association of Flammersfeld).

Spain. The Constitution recognises the right of association and consequently, the existence of co-operatives.

1852

Denmark. A workers' publishing co-operative organised in Copenhagen is forced to disband because of opposition from printers.

Sweden. Attempt to create a "food association" in Stockholm after the French model.

1853

Italy. First mutual aid associations for insuring cattle.

1855

Italy. First associations for common purchase of agricultural supplies.

Luxembourg. First Association of Home Builders.

1859

Italy. Second workers co-operative "Stamperia dei Compositori Tipografi", Turin.

1860

Germany. Schulze-Delitzsch presents a draft for a co-operative law based to some extent on the English law of 1852.

Italy. First co-operative dairy in Nosellari di Folgaria (Trento).

1863

Italy. Luigi Luzzatti publishes his first work "La diffusione del credito e le banche popolari" and creates the "Banco popolare di Lodi".

1864

Spain. Fernando Carrido establishes the "Obrera Mataronense" (Mataro) a workers' co-operative union for spinners and weavers.

1865

Italy. The "Società di Mutuo Soccorso Universale" creates the "Alleanza Cooperativa di Sampierdarena".

Sweden. The lectures of Prof. Hamilton and of C. Ljunberg encourage the development of the co-operative movement.

"Hushallsföreningen" (the family association), Stockholm.

1866

Spain. "La Commercial Amistosa", Valencia.

"Cooperativa la Ladrillera", Tarrasa.

"Cooperativa Antigua del Campo del Barca", San Martin (first development of co-operation in Catalonia).

Italy. Establishment of the "Comices agricoles" to encourage agricultural improvements.

Sweden. Expansion of consumer co-operatives throughout the country.

Switzerland. The Geneva Congress of the Workers' International declares that the movement "should attempt to spread the co-operative movement without directing it nor imposing any kind of doctrine on it".

1867

Italy. The first Italian co-operative journal "Cooperazione e Industria" published in Milan by L. Luzzatti.

1867

Sweden. "Uppköpsaktiebolaget", provisions company, Stockholm.

"Sparsamhetsförening", savings association, Stockholm.

1868

Italy. Creation of a tailors' co-operative, Bologna.

Spain. "La Constancia Martillense", Barcelona, production co-operative ; still in operation.

1869

United Kingdom. Formation of the oldest agricultural co-operative still existing in the U.K.

1870

Spain. "Sociedad Cooperativa de Agricultores del Campo de la Verdad", Cadix (first agricultural co-operative).

1871

Spain. "Asociación General del Arte de Imprimir", Madrid.

1872

Germany. Raiffeisen groups the local credit associations into centralised societies.

1874

Belgium. The "Vooruit", Belgian co-operative association, is founded by E. Auseele in Ghent.

Germany. Raiffeisen unites the savings banks under one central grouping.

Italy. The "Cooperativa di Consumo fra agenti della Società Ferrovia Alta Italia", which became the "Alleanza Cooperativa Torinese", in 1899

"Cooperativa Ceramica di Imola", still in operation.

First legislative registry of a co-operative.

1875

Spain. Development of consumer co-operatives in Catalonia.

1877

Germany. Federation of agricultural co-operatives founded by Raiffeisen.

Italy. Co-operation in the viti-viniculture fields advocated by L. Luzzatti.

1878

Italy. First congress of peoples banks.

1880

France. The National Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, created by Gambetta, fosters the development of solidarity among mutual aid associations and co-operative societies.

1881

Italy. First dairy associations marketing milk for its members.

Poland. The "Association of Szopienice" (Upper Silesia), the oldest consumer co-operative.

1882

Italy. Wool weaving co-operative in Prato.

Poland. The oldest weaving co-operative founded in Korczyn still in operation.

1883

Italy. "Associazione Generale Operai Braccianti di Ravenna", one of the most important workers' co-operatives organised in Italy.

Spain. Don Diaz Rabago makes the Raiffeisen savings banks known in Spain.

Sweden. The "Ring", a movement to combat the economic crisis, is launched by L.O. Smith; it grouped together up to 500 organisations before disappearing around 1890.

1884

Italy. The Ravenna workers' association launches an operation for the drainage of land in Ostia and Fiumicino under the leadership of Nullo Baldini.

Milliners' co-operative in Turin.

1885

Italy. Co-operative wine cellars in Corato (Bari).

1886

Italy. The first consumer co-operative "Unione Cooperativa di Milano", based entirely on the Rochdale principles, is formed by L. Buffoli.

"Fonderia Tipografica Cooperativa", Milano.

Netherlands. First co-operative dairy.

United Kingdom. At the Plymouth Congress de Boyve proposes the creation of an international co-operative federation.

1890

Hungary. The periodical "Szövetkezet" (Co-operation) founded.

Italy. "Unione Militare", co-operative organisation.

Sweden. The Social Democrats oppose co-operation and defeat the "Ring" movement.

1891

Italy. First viti-viniculture co-operatives, organised at the suggestion of L. Luzzatti.

Sweden. A.D. Nyköping workers' co-operatives formed; another pioneer in consumer co-operation.

1892

Belgium. The Boerenbond Guilds create the first savings and credit banks.

Italy. "Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari", Piacenza.

Creation of the movement to establish rural banks by Don Cerutti, a Catholic movement opposed to the secular movement of Wollenborg.

United Kingdom. G.J. Holyoake inaugurates a co-operative exhibition in Rochdale; Ed; Vansittart Neale and E. Owen Greening have a resolution adopted which approves the principle of an internationale co-operative alliance.

1893

United Kingdom. A general assembly, organised by E. Greening and H.W. Wolff, adopts the proposals of G.J. Holyoake (the name International Co-operative Alliance) and Horace Plunkett (the alliance

will embrace all the recognised types of co-operation). An executive committee is put in charge of preparing the bye-laws of the project of E. Vansittart Neale.

1894

Italy. The Milan Congress of the Italian League proposes the annual celebration of a Co-operation Day, an idea adopted only 30 years later.

First co-operative for insurance against cattle mortality (Galliate Novarese) and first workers' cantine at Oleggio.

United Kingdom. The Co-operative Union and the CWS refuse to join the proposed international co-operative alliance.

1895

Canada. Organisation of the first co-operative in Newfoundland at Red Bay by Dr. Grenfell.

France. An association of gold and silversmiths is formed in Perpignan. It becomes a co-operative in 1905 and the "Guilde des Orfèvres" in 1959.

1896

Denmark. The Faellesforeningen for Denmark's Brugsforeninger, (FDB), Danish consumer co-operative, is organised by Severin Jørgensen.

1897

Sweden. Convinced of the merits of Rochdale's system, the Social Democrat Rylander spreads information about co-operatives, resulting in the creation of the "AB Arbetarnas Konsumtionsförening" (workers' consumer association).

1898

Italy. Popular uprisings against the high cost of living result in repression which spreads to the co-operative movement; the paper "Cooperazione Italiana" is sequestered and the directors of the co-operative movement arrested.

Poland. Mutual Aid Association of Nowi Sacz, first consumer co-operative in Southern Poland.

Sweden. Danielsson, a friend of Rylander, launches an extensive campaign in favour of co-operation and forms the associations "Pan" in Malmöe and "Fram" in Göteborg (En avant). Together with the "AB" association they will become the foundation of the modern Swedish co-operative movement.

Von Koch publishes "The Workers' Co-operative Movement" - he will later become the first President of the co-operative union proposed by Rylander in 1899.

1899

Canada. Co-operative shop in Lacombe (Alberta).

Italy. The Como Congress of the Italian League creates the "Federazione Italiana delle Società di Mutuo Soccorso", dissolved in 1925 and re-established in 1948.

"Alleanza Cooperativa Torinese", one of the most important consumer co-operative organisations.

1900

Italy. First market gardeners' and horticultural co-operatives.

Portugal. Stucco workers' co-operative in Porto.

Sweden. K.F. creates a wholesale centre in Malmöe which, after initial difficulties, became bankrupt in 1903.

1901

France. The Accountancy Institute, the oldest co-operative of a liberal profession, Paris.

Italy. The Italian co-operative league "Federazione Italiana delle Società du M.S." and the "Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro", from the "Triplice Alleanza del Lavoro".

1902

France. "Les Vignerons Libres", grape growing co-operative in Maraussan (Narbonne).

1903

France. "Les Professionnels Réunis", movers' co-operative, Paris.

India. The Co-operative Union joins the ICA.

Italy. "Cooperative Operaie di Trieste", union of metallurgy workers.

"Banca delle Cooperative", Milano, absorbed by the Credit Institute of Milan in 1911.

Spain. Luis de Chaves Arias publishes "Las Cajas Rurales de Crédito del Sistema Raiffeisen".

1904

Italy. "Istituto di Credito per le Cooperative", Milano, centre for the promotion of co-operative movements in Lombardy, Liguria and Emilia, forms the "Consorzio Cooperativo per la Construzione della Ferrovia Reggio-Emilia-Ciano" (Institute liquidated in 1923)

"Cooperativa Operai Metallurgici", Bologna.

1904

Jamaica. First attempt to organise a banana production co-operative.

Sweden. K.F. publishes the magazine "Kooperatören" with Von Koch as the first Editor.

G.W. Dahl organises a small wholesale agency of the K.F.

1905

Argentina. "La Panadería de Trabajadores", first co-operative on the "Rochdale" model in the province of Santa Fe (Rosario).

Canada. Dr. Grenfell organises trappers' co-operatives at Brig Bay, "Flowers Cove" and "The Caribou Trading Company", which was forced out of existence by the opposition of local merchants.

Czechoslovakia. Central Consumers' Association for Workers is organised in Prague; later called "Vcela" (the bee). In 1966 this association is established as the "Vcela-Bratrstvi", the largest consumer co-operative in Prague.

Sweden. "Kvinnornas Andelsförening Svenska Hem", co-operative for women only.

1906

ICA. First Universal Co-operative Bibliography.

France. A decree authorises the State to advance funds to agricultural co-operatives. This is complemented by a decree in 1907 giving co-operative principles the force of law for the first time (modified in 1919 and abrogated in 1920).

Sweden. The eight-hour working day is introduced for the first time within co-operative organisations.

The Congress of the K.F. decides to publish a co-operative almanack which becomes an excellent instrument of promotion. Started in 1908 its circulation is now 44,000.

Private business boycotts the K.F. which retaliates by opening its first shop in Malmöe.

1907

Argentina. "Agricultores Unidos", forerunner of mixed agricultural co-operatives (commercial and consumer) organised in San Jorge.

Canada (Newfoundland). English trade unions create a glue makers co-operative in Grand Falls.

Italy. "Commissione Centrale per le Cooperative", suppressed in 1923 and re-established in 1947.

"Confederazione delle Cooperative della Provincia di Ravenna", socialist organisation.

1907

Sweden. "Samarbete", fire insurance association of the K.F.

The K.F. aids vocational training by participating in the creation of the Brunsvik Volk High School.

USA. Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, becomes the pioneer of "credit unions" after having visited similar organisations in India.

1908

Argentina. "La Unión Gremial", industrial insurance and credit co-operative, Rosario.

Canada (Quebec). "L'Immaculée Conception", first peoples bank founded in Montreal by A. Desjardins.

Sweden. First "Margarine battle".

1909

ICA. Publication of the international co-operative bulletin.

First international index of the co-operative press.

Italy. The Government is requested by L. Luzzatti to modify co-operative legislation by establishing a single text.

The first world congress for maritime fishing studies a draft law for credit to fisheries.

1911

Spain. "La Ley de Casas Baratas" authorises housing co-operatives.

Sweden. The boycott of the margarine cartel by the K.F. results in the disbanding of the cartel.

A. Johansson publishes the first accounting manual for consumer co-operatives.

1912

Italy. First congress of collective farms.

"Consorzio Autonomo delle Cooperative", Ravenna, Republican organisation opposed to the Socialist Federation. Re-united in 1922 after fruitless disputes.

1913

Canada (Newfoundland). "The Spot Cash Co-operative Company", St. Anthony, reorganised in 1940 according to the Rochdale principles, becomes the "Grenfell Memorial Co-operative".

Poland. Consumer co-operative in Lublin. Its founder, Jan Hempel, promotes co-operative principles among the workers.

Spain. The agricultural unions of Castille and Leon form the "Confederación Nacional Católica Agraria".

Sweden. K.F.F., Association of co-operative directors, founded by A. Johansson to encourage co-operative leaders.

Taiwan. First Japanese co-operative law promulgated.

1914

Portugal. Marble cutters co-operative in Porto.

1915

Italy. "L'Associazione Braccianti di Ravenna" creates a co-operative to drain the marshes of Ostia and Isola Sacra. Still fully in operation.

Luxembourg. Law governing commercial associations includes co-operatives.

1916

Italy. A decree provides for co-operative participation in the "Enti autonomi di consumo" of the war economy.

1917

Argentina. "El Colono Cooperador", journal of the "Fraternidad Agraria", Buenos Aires.

Canada (Newfoundland). Father St. Croix, pioneer of Southern Newfoundland, establishes the "Parish Saw Mill", co-operative at Bay d'Espoir and the "St. Alban Co-operative Society" in 1922. After buying the Sawmill the co-operative society becomes the bank, the employer and the construction society of the parish.

Spain. A royal decree extends credit to agricultural enterprises.
First co-operatives in Galicia.

1918

Argentina. The Congress of the Argentine Agrarian Federation debates on the subjects of co-operation and mutual aid.

1918

Italy. "Cooperative Garibaldi", Navigation co-operative, Genoa.

Spain. "Federación Regional de Cooperativas de Cataluña".

USA. "Finnish Home Building Association", Brooklyn (New York), first housing co-operative.

1919

Czechoslovakia. "Napako", metallurgy production co-operative organised, which since the Second World War has been specialising in lighting, construction of doors and windows and metallic facades.

Italy. Schism in the co-operative movement, until then united within the co-operative league, by the establishment of a separate "Confederazione Cooperative Italiana", of the Christian Socialists.

"Banca del Lavoro e della Cooperazione", Rome, dissolved in 1923.

"Federazione Italiana delle Casse Rurali Cattoliche".

Spain. "Caja Central de Crédito Marítimo", credit to fisheries.

Uruguay. First draft law on agricultural co-operatives.

1920

Argentina. "Cooperativa de Propietarios de Automoviles de Alguiler" car central co-operative.

Organisation of the FACA, made up of some forty agricultural co-operatives.

Canada (Newfoundland). "The Grand Falls Co-operative Society", the most important co-operative in the province.

Canada (Quebec). First regional union of Desjardins type banks.

China. "Ta-Tung Co-operative of Changsa", Hunan.

France. "La serrurerie picarde", workers' co-operative association.

Italy. The Minister of Labour presents a general co-operative draft law to Parliament, but without success.

Surinam. Introduction of agricultural mutual aid societies.

Sweden. First co-operative association of automobile insurance.

Uruguay. First consumer co-operative in Montevideo.

1921

China. "Agricultural and Industrial Savings Co-operative of Chengtu", Szechuan.

Italy. The Fascist party creates its own co-operative movement "Sindicato Italiano delle Cooperative" and persecutes the existing co-operative movements, many of whose directors go into exile.

Netherlands. The A.C.B. construction co-operative.

Spain. Second National Congress on Co-operation in Madrid.

United Kingdom. First "Ecole coopérative internationale d'été", organised by the co-operative union.

1922

ICA. International federation of co-operative insurances and the international co-operative banking committee, auxiliary committees of the International Co-operative Alliance.

China. Rice consumers' co-operative, Swatow (Kwangtung), first consumer co-operative.

Workpeople Co-operative Store of Shanghai.

Railway and Mine Workpeople Consumers' Co-operative, Anyuan, Hunan.

Tung-Fu Consumers' Co-operative, Shanghai.

Pen Workpeople Production Co-operative, Changsa, Hunan.

Czechoslovakia. Prague, Office machine mechanics co-operative.

Italy. Establishment of the "Università Libera della Mutualità Agraria e Cooperazione", planned by L. Luzzatti, which became the Advanced Institute for Co-operation in 1925.

Poland. First accounting union for housing co-operatives.

1923

China. First Consumers' Co-operative of Ningpo (Chekiang).

Shih-Chung Book Co-operative, Wuchang.

Hopei Province Shiang-Ho Prefectoral First Credit Co-operative, first Raiffeisen co-operative organised in the North by the "International Famine Relief Commission".

Czechoslovakia. Co-operative saddlery "Opus", the oldest production co-operative in Prague.

1923

Israel. Establishment of the "Hevrat Ovdim", general co-operative association, by David Ben Gurion and Levi Eskhol, future Prime Ministers and Y Ben Zvi, future President.

1924

Argentina. "La Cooperación", journal of the Associación Cooperativa Argentina.

Greece. Union of Agricultural Co-operatives in Salonika.

United Kingdom. Failure of a central agricultural co-operative brings to a halt the development of the movement until 1946.

USA. "The Bridge" newspaper of the "Credit Union National Extension Bureau" of A. Filene, goes into print in Boston. Directed by A.F. Bergengren and forerunner of the CUNA, this publication changed its name in 1949 to "The Credit Union Bridge" and in 1963 to "Credit Union Magazine".

1925

Canada. Central Alberta Dairy Pool, Alix. CADP.

Japan. Central agricultural union publishes "Ie-No-Hikari".

Luxembourg. First Raiffeisen rural banks.

Poland. Merger of the three principal consumer co-operative centres and a Union of consumer co-operatives in the Polish Republic.

1926

Italy. "Ente Nazionale della Cooperazione" entrusted by the State with the supervision of the co-operative movement. Abolished in 1946.

"FACIE", Federation of Market Gardening Co-operatives, subsequently absorbed by the "Federconsorzi".

Poland. "Lad" (Order) artistic production co-operative organised by professors at the Beaux Arts Academy, the oldest in Poland.

1927

ICA. Delegates of the ICA participate in the Geneva "World Economic "Conference" which proposes the creation of an international commission of agricultural and consumer co-operative movements (never followed up).

Canada. Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association.

1927

Sweden. The purchase by the K.F. of the rubber factory "Gislaved" marks the beginning of the struggle against the rubber cartel.

1928

ICA. Review of International Co-operation founded.

China. First provincial co-operative training course (Kiangsu and Chekiang).

Poland. "Ogrodnik", the oldest horticultural co-operative in Poland, established in Raciborz.

1929

China. The Co-operative Union creates a "Unit of Co-operative Training" at Nanking.

Greece. Law 4202 on the housing co-operatives for civil servants mod. 1930-1967.

Spain. Third National Congress on Co-operation joins the ICA and asks for the promulgation of a co-operative law.

1930

Argentina. First elevator and silo co-operative of the ACA at Leones (Córdoba).

Cameroon (Western). First agricultural marketing co-operatives.

Canada. First housing construction co-operatives, Nova Scotia.

Chile. Failure of a housing co-operative.

Germany. The Raiffeisen Agricultural Federation and the Agricultural Co-operative Organisation of G. Hass, created by German engineers, merge to form the "Reichverband der deutschen landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften- Raiffeisen".

Sweden. The K.F. creates automobile fuel supply associations.

1931

Argentina. Installation of a storage elevator for the ACA in Rosario.

Italy. "Testo unico delle cooperative tra pescatori e dei consorzi".

1932

ICA. International Committee of Workers' Production and Handicrafts co-operatives, Rome.

Argentina. "Banco Cooperativo de Caseros", the first and most important bank of its kind in Latin America.

"Agricultores Federados Argentinos", agricultural co-operative centre.

Cameroon. Arabica coffee co-operative (Bamoun), Foumbot.

Italy. Decree creates "oneopoles", associations for the collective processing of grapes.

Spain. The Fourth National Congress on Co-operation in Bilbao starts a journal "El Cooperador".

1933

Argentina. The ACA forms an insurance company "La Segunda".

Congo Kinshasa. Decree promoting indigenous pre-co-operative administrations.

Spain. "El Campesino", organ of the National Catholic Agrarian Confederation.

1934

Argentina. Unión de Cooperativas Agrícolas Algodoneras, Roque Saenz Pena.

China. The "Co-operative Section" of the Central Institute of political studies becomes the "Co-operative College".

Spain. Ley de Cooperativas de Cataluña (autonomous province).

1935

Canada. First petroleum co-operative "Consumers Co-operative Refineries Limited", CCRL (Saskatchewan, Regina).

Greece. Union of Cretan dye makers, Keraklion.

"PASAGES", Panhellenic confederation of agricultural co-operatives.

Spain. Fifth National Congress on Co-operation creates a purchasing unit.

1936

Canada. First credit co-operative in Newfoundland (Lourdes), "Fatima Co-operative Credit Society".

1936

China. Provincial co-operative banks.

Germany. The Academy of German legislation studies the law of 1889 (co-operative law) and concludes that it does not require substantial modification.

Liberia. First co-operative legislation, not enforced.

USA. CUNA Supply Co-operative.

1937

Canada (Newfoundland). "The Corner Brook Co-operative", consumer co-operative of Corner Brook which opened a supermarket in 1960 and was the first "millionaire" co-operative in the province.

China. "National Co-operative Personnel Training Institute" of the Co-operative Union.

"Co-operative Technical Personnel Seminar" of the Ministry of Industry.

France. The co-operative movement organises a "Co-operation Pavilion" at the World's Fair.

1938

ICA. Study centre. Closed the following year because of the war.

China. The Chinese Industrial Co-operative League.

India. "The Handweavers' Provincial Co-operative Society", Madras, established within the framework of the campaign of Mahatma Gandhi to revive hand weaving; became an important provincial union.

News

ILO

As part of the internal reorganisation of the ILO which came into effect on 1 January 1975, a Co-operative Branch was established within the new Sectoral Activities Department. This Branch, which replaces the former Co-operative Section of the Co-operative, Rural and Related Institutions Branch, is under the direction of Mr. T. Sidibé.

Colombia

On 26 November 1974, by resolution No. 5.050, the Colombian Ministry of Justice accorded legal personality to the "Asociación Colombiana de Cooperativistas Especializados en el Exterior" (ASOCOOEX) which unites some sixty members who have acquired diplomas for specialised studies in Panama, Mexico, Israel, Peru, the United States and the Soviet Union.

One of the objectives of ASOCOOEX is to group together co-operators who have studied abroad in order to co-ordinate their proposals and efforts and apply them to Colombian co-operatives.

In its statement of principle ASOCOOEX declared that:

- drawing its inspiration from the purest principles of co-operative philosophy, it will make every effort to adapt them to the Colombian co-operative movement;
- it seeks an economic and social integration of co-operatives which will permit them so act as a comprehensive system capable of defining its own general policy and adopting suitable means for the application of this policy in an orderly and harmonious manner;
- it will make every effort to make the co-operative movement economically strong and socially useful to the development of the Colombian citizen by applying modern management techniques to economic and social action;

- ASOCOOEX considers education to be a basic and decisive factor for the complete development of the co-operative system. Co-operative education should be oriented towards a genuine self-examination that will result in efficient co-operative development by means of group action;

- it will endeavour to foster the creation of production and processing co-operatives, considered to be an effective means of creating employment and to achieve, through work, genuine social well-being and security;

- it considers that co-operation should be a significant and active force in bringing about a better society with equality for all its members;

- ASOCOOEX believes that the co-operative movement in Colombia should and can fully respond to the growing needs of the population in a concrete way by making use of experience gained in other countries.

Among the first projects already envisaged by ASOCOOEX is the creation of production co-operatives in the fields of textiles, clothing, handicrafts, printing and mechanics, with a view to the "rehabilitation of the disabled through co-operative work".

Source: Boletín Informativo de la ASOCOOEX, 12/74.

Spain

New development in Mondragon.

The first factory for the manufacture of refrigerators in an Arab country will be built in Tunisia by "ULGOR", an industrial co-operative from Mondragon (Spain) which manufactures the FAGOR line of electric household appliances, on the basis of an agreement which has been signed with a newly created Tunisian company "Le Confort".

The agreement entrusts ULGOR with the construction and delivery of a completely finished factory as well as with the training of workers who will be employed.

In the first phase the new factory will have a capacity of producing 50,000 refrigerators a year which can be increased later according to the needs of the continental African market in general and the Arab market in particular. Later, "Le Confort" will expand its line to include other models under the FAGOR trademark (cookers, washing machines, hot water heaters).

Source: "Mundo Cooperativo", September 1974.

Europe

During the second half of October 1974 the representatives of pharmaceutical co-operatives in Belgium, France, Spain, Holland, Italy and the German Federal Republic met in Madrid and organised the International Association of Pharmaceutical Co-operatives (EUROCOPHAR), the headquarters of which will be in Paris.

Distributors of pharmaceutical products, who accept the bye-laws adopted at the meeting, may join the association, in particular those which have been officially recognised by the French Government in accordance with provisions published in the Official Journal of the French Republic of 6 May 1974.

The goal of the Association is to promote and protect the professional and economic interests of co-operatives distributing pharmaceutical products in Europe.

The Association is administered by a Council elected by secret ballot in the general assembly. The office mandate of the administrators is of three years' duration and can be renewed. The first Council is composed of the following persons:

. M. Hachet, President, France

. M. Trox, Vice-president, GFR

. M. van der Kamp, Treasurer, Netherlands

. M. Buyle, Secretary, Belgium

. M. Cebreiro, Spain

. M. Benenati, Italy

Source: "Mundo Cooperativo", No. 603, September 1974.

France

The company SODIMA (distributor of various brands) which groups together co-operatives using the trade mark YOPLAIT, continues to develop its foreign operations by selling its know-how and trade mark without exporting its products.

SODIMA is already operating in some fifteen countries, and has just signed a contract with the Sao Paulo Milk, the most important dairy co-operative in Brazil. Two other agreements have been already signed between SODIMA and dairy organisations in Brazil, which should permit YOPLAIT to obtain 18 % of the Brazilian market for yoghurt and milk desserts by the end of 1975.

Source: "Le Point", 1/75.

International Directory

Panama

General Information

Republic

Capital: Panama

Surface: 75,000 km2

Currency: balboa

Population: 1,500,000

Historical Outline

1916 The Commercial Code deals with co-operatives.

1946 The Constitution declares that the promotion of the co-operative movement is a "duty of the State".

1947 Articles 309 to 316 of the Labour Code deal with co-operatives.

1961 "Federación de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito", Panama.

1962 The Rural Code incorporates the co-operative law of 1954.

1963 "Instituto Cooperativo Interamericano", Panama.

1970 "Federación de Cooperativas Agropecuarias", COAGRO, Panama.

1972 "COOMETRAP","Cooperativa Metropolitana de Transporte de Panama".

1974 "Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Pesqueras".

Legislation in force

Law No. 2 a, Código de Comercio, 22.8.1916 (Ch. VIII, art. 474 to 488).

Law No. 67, Código de Trabajo (Title XIX, Chap. III, art. 309 to 316).

Law No. 8 a, 1954 (article 18, paragraph 20).

Law No. 37, Código Agrario, 21.9.1962 (Title VIII), governs all the co-operatives.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS IN CHARGE OF CO-OPERATIVES

Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario (MIDA),
Departamento de Cooperativas,
AP 5390,
Panama 5.

Dirección Nacional de Transito y Transportes,
Sección de Asistencia Técnica para Cooperativas de Transportes,
Panama.

Banco de Desarrollo Agropecuario (BDA),

F: 1973

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS

Federación de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito de Panamá (FEDPA),
Avenida Federico Beyo, Edificio Los Pinos,
AP 6664,
Panama 5.

F: 1961
A: WOCCU - OCA
M: (1973) 154 societies
m: 21,000
C: 3,101,176

Federación de Cooperativas Agropecuarias (COAGRO),
Calle Ramón Anas,
Ap. 4511,
Panama 5.

F: 1970
M: (1973) 36 agricultural co-operatives livestock
m: 7,157 members
C: 400,112

Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Pesca,

F: 1974

Federación de Cooperativas de Transportes

C: 120,000

Federación de Cooperativas de Consumo de Panama (FECOPAN),

M: 24
C: 258,212
CA: 3.4 millions

Fundación Panameña para la Vivienda Cooperativa (FUNDAVICO),
La Locería 4,
Panama.

A: INTERVICO (cf. "Cooperative Information" No. 3/74)

Cooperativa Metropolitana de Transportes,
Panama.

F: 1972

600 autobus

Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Vivienda (in formation)

M: 26
m: 2,470
C: 1,119,730

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

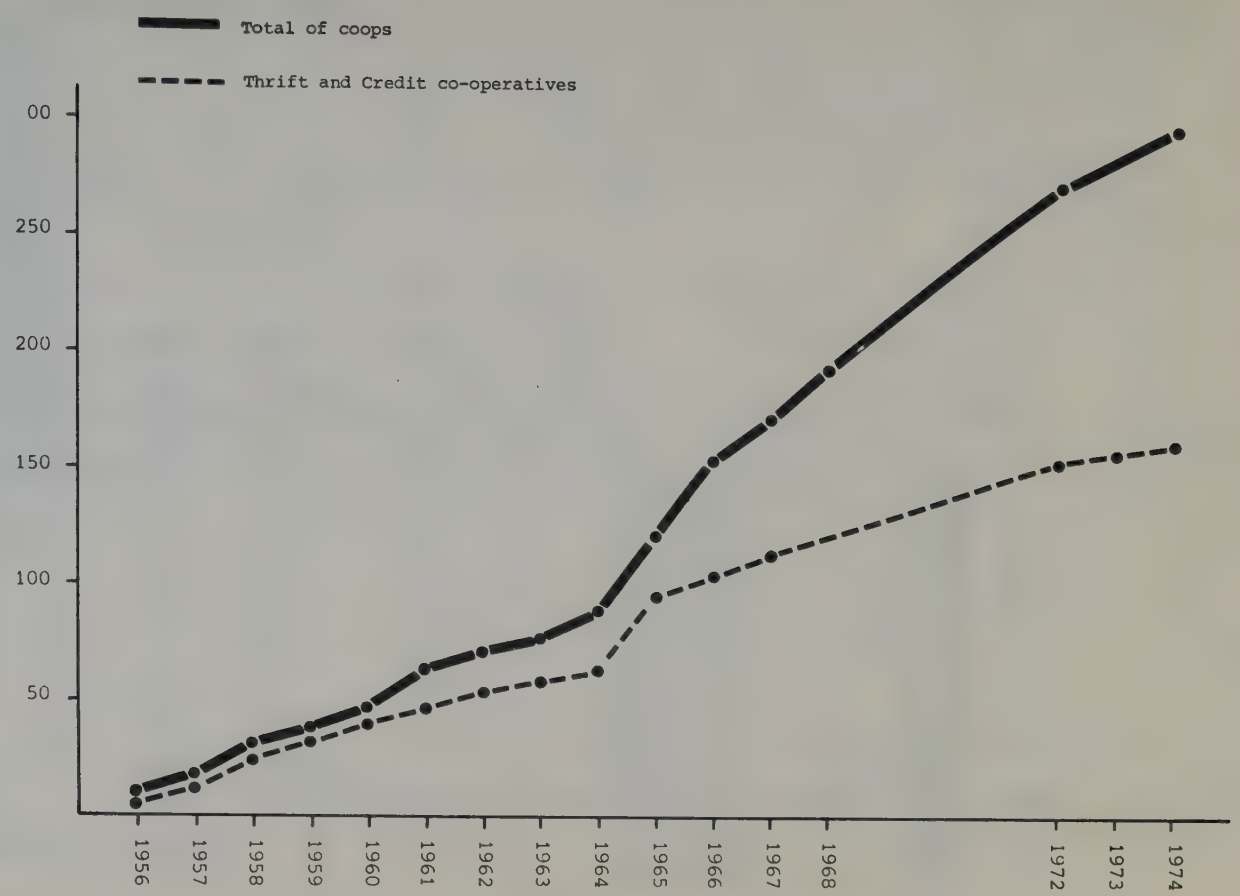
Confederación Latinoamericana de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito (COLAC),
(cf. "Cooperative Information" No. 3/74)
AP 6664, Panama 5.

0: Noticias de America Latina
M: 14 Latin American federations

Instituto Cooperativo Interamericano
(cf. "Cooperative Information" No. 3/74)
AP T
Panama 9A.

REPUBLICA DE PANAMA

Evolution of the movement



DISTRIBUTION (JUNE 1974)

Provinces	Savings and Loan		Agricultural Livestock		Housing		Consumer		Fisheries		Transport		Salt Works		Schools		Misc.		Total	
	N	i	N	i	N	i	N	i	N	i	N	i	N	i	N	i	N	i	N	i
Panama	80	16	6	-	15	2	13	1	2	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	128	20
Colon	11	2	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	2
Bocas del Toro	3	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	2
Chiriqui	27	12	14	3	8	1	9	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	22
Coclé	7	1	6	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	20	2
Veraguas	4	-	4	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	-
Herrera	10	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	17	2
Los Santos	14	4	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	24	4
Darien	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
San Blas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	157	35	41	5	31	3	33	8	6	1	11	1	3	-	3	1	9	-	294	55
Members	21,003		7,157		2,470		10,217													
Capital	3,101,176		400,112		1,119,719		258,292													
C.A.							3,389,129													
Pre-coop.			21	-																
Members			2,209																	

N: Total number including "i": Inactive.

PANAMA

Active population and co-operative involvement

Population as at 10.5.1970 (1)

			(3) %	Co-operative involvement (June 1974)		
1	Total population	1,428,082				
2	Total active population	488,335	34.2	Total co-operators	40,000	(4) % 8.4
	of which men (2)	363,332	50.2	of which consumer	21,000	4.3
	women (2)	125,003	17.8	thrift, credit	10,200	2.0
3	Children - 15 years old	620,137	43.4	School coops		
4	Agricultural population, fisheries and forestry active	187,947	38.4	Agricultural coops	9,300	5.0
	of which workers excluding management	181,709	37.3			
5	Mines	3,050	0.6	Mining coops		
6	Industries	38,847	8.0	Industr. coops		
7	Building	27,946	5.7			
8	Transport	16,934	3.5	Transport coops		
9a	Commercial, hotels restaurants	57,751	11.8			
9b	Banks, assurance, services	6,350	1.3			
10	Unemployment	43,300	6.0			

(1) Data from the Bulletin of Labour Statistics 1974, published by the ILO, Geneva.
(2) Percentage based on total of men and women.
(3) From heading 4, the percentages represent the active population.
(4) Percentage on active population: heading 2 = total ; from heading 3 = by sector.

Mexico

General Information

Federal Republic

Capital: Mexico City

Surface	1,970,000 km2
. arable	52 %

Currency: Peso

Population (1973)

. Inhabitants	46,000,000
. Agriculture	52 %

Historical outline

1839 First "Caja de Ahorros" (Savings banks), Orizaba.

1873 First artisan co-operative (tailors), Mexico City.

1889 First provisions for co-operatives in the Commercial Code.

1905 First agricultural co-operatives.

1910 "Centro Mutualista Cooperativo de México".

1917 The Constitution recognises co-operatives as a public utility.

1922 First dockers' co-operative.

1924 First co-operative schools.

1927 First law specifically covering consumer and production co-operatives.
"Liga Nacional de Sociedades Cooperativas", Mexico City.

1929 "Confederación Nacional Cooperativa de México".

1932 Modifications of the law of 1889.

1933 New co-operative law called "Orthodox", abrogated in 1938.

1936 "Banco Nacional de Crédito Ejidal", Mexico City.

1938 General law governing co-operatives.

1942 "Confederación Nacional Cooperativa", Mexico City.

1944 "Banco Nacional de Fomento Cooperativo", Mexico City.

1945 "Bloque de Federaciones y Cooperativas de México", Mexico City.

1951 First popular bank "Leon XIII" in Tacubaya.
"Cooperativismo", journal of the "Bloque de Federaciones".

1964 "Confederación Mexicana de Cajas Populares", Mexico City.

1965 "Instituto de Estudios Cooperativos", Mexico City.

1967 "Gaceta Cooperativa" (journal).

1971 Articles 47 to 58 of the Federal Law for Development of Fisheries.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE

Ley general de cooperativas de 1938.

PUBLIC SERVICES IN CHARGE OF CO-OPERATIVES

1. Secretaría de Industria y Comercio,
Dirección General de Fomento Cooperativo,
Avenida Cuauhtémoc 80,
México, D.F.

2. Secretaría de Educación Pública,
Oficina de Educación Cooperativa,
Argentina y González Obregón,
México, D.F.

3. Dirección General de Acción Social Educativa,
Departamento de Educación Cooperativa,
Unidad Cultural del Bosque,
México, D.F.

O: "Cooperativas escolares"

4. Banco Nacional,
Departamento de Cooperativas del Crédito Ejidal,
Avenida V. Carranza 51,
México, D.F.

5. Banco Nacional de Fomento Cooperativo,
Versalles 15,
México, D.F.

F: 1941

6. Banco Nacional de Crédito Ejidal,
   Departamento de Cooperativas de Crédito Ejidal,
   Uruguay 56,
   Mexico, D.F.

   (1969) - 7,000 (rural communities) - m : 250,000

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS

7. Confederación Nacional Cooperativa de la República Mexicana,

   F: 1942
   A: OCA
   M: 28 regional federations
      45 primary societies

8. Bloque de Federaciones y Cooperativas de México,
   Calle Burcareli 48-208,
   México, D.F.

   F: 1945
   A: 7
   O: "Cooperativismo"

9. Confederación Mexicana de Cajas Populares,
   Calle de Tlaloc 40,
   México, 17, D.F.

   F: 1964
   A: OCA-COLAC
   O: "México Nuevo"
   M: 369 - m: 30,000 (1972)
   C: 2,650,400 dollars
   R: 60,000 dollars
   D: 2,589,000 dollars
   P: 2,505,000 dollars

10. Cooperativa Manufacturera de Cemento Portland "La Cruz Azul",
    Avenida Independencia 72-505,
    Mexico, D.F.

    (second largest cement factory in the country)

    F: 1931

11. Imprenta Cooperativa de México
    (The most modern on the South American continent; publishes "L'Excelsior").

INSTITUTES AND TRAINING ORGANISATIONS

12. Instituto Nacional de Educación Cooperativa,
Avenida Cuauhtémoc 60-207,
México, D.F.

13. Instituto Mexicano de Estudios Cooperativos,
Avenida Alvaro Obregón 22-1,
México 7, D.F.

F: 1965
A: OCA
O: "Boletín Informativo"

14. Escuela de Cooperativas,
Universidad Obrera,
Rosales 26,
México, D.F.

15. Oficina de Educación Cooperativa,
Secretaría de Educacion Pública,
Argentina y Gonzáles Obregón,
México, D.F.

16. Dirección General de Acción Social Educativa,
Departamento de Educación Cooperativa,
Unidad Cultural del Bosque,
México 5, D.F.

17. Asociación de Desarrollo Popular Solidario, DEPOSAC,
Calle Independencia 2,
Ziritzicuaro Michoacan

REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES 1940-1973

Activities	1940		1946		1961		1971		1973	
	COOPS	MEMBERS	COOPS	MEMBERS	COOPS	MEMBERS	COOPS	MEMBERS	COOPS	MEMBERS
PRODUCTION:										
Agriculture livestock	151	14,109	335	36,415	732	46,071	720	49,698	771	52,365
Mining	72	15,040	68	8,908	83	10,473	70	4,535	83	5,119
Forestry	168	13,005	251	27,078	188	14,957	97	7,514	97	7,514
Industrial	159	6,528	285	28,160	108	7,700	188	11,711	239	13,360
Fisheries	48	3,709	116	7,676	183	10,180	237	25,612	317	31,173
Services	112	5,749	15	1,065	79	5,703	59	2,914	65	3,675
Transportation	157	5,744	327	9,768	344	10,122	220	8,724	220	8,760
Sub-total	867	63,884	1,397	119,070	1,717	105,206	1,591	110,708	1,792	121,966
CONSUMER:										
Consumer	388	58,394	589	191,966	449	186,914	414	149,071	379	150,862
Purchase-sales	222	18,166	179	33,326	171	9,927	228	13,370	371	16,032
Other services	40	4,995	73	11,845	92	8,446	152	13,074	113	13,311
Sub-total	650	81,555	841	237,137	712	205,287	794	175,515	863	180,205
Grand total	1,517	145,439	2,238	356,207	2,429	310,493	2,385	286,223	2,655	302,171

STATISTICS

Statistics as of 31 July 1972
Co-operative distributed according to local federations

Local federations	Number of co-operatives	Number of members
AGUASCALIENTES	1	18
BAJA CALIFORNIA	54	3,046
BAJA CALIFORNIA, TERRITORIO	23	1,578
CAMPECHE	29	4,193
COAHULA	81	7,510
COLIMA	17	946
CHIAPAS	46	4,095
CHIHUAHUA	20	1,933
DISTRITO FEDERAL	85	8,266
DURANGO	42	3,151
GUANAJUATO	36	3,036
GUERRERO	34	1,732
HIDALGO	15	1,573
JALISCO	71	5,084
MEXICO CITY	77	6,894
MICHOACAN	85	5,526
MORELOS	16	6,446
NAYARIT	47	3,745
NUEVO LEON	49	4,433
OAXACA	77	4,785
PUEBLA	92	7,897
QUERETARO	9	1,472
QUINTANA ROO	21	1,047
SAN LUIS POTOSI	44	3,861
SINALOA	79	9,808
SONORA	60	6,236
TABASCO	26	1,420
TAMAULIPAS	109	12,320
TLAXCALA	14	1,497
VERACRUZ	158	9,792
YUCATAN	68	4,559
ZACATECAS	36	3,727
Various non-affiliated	792	148,000
	2,413	289,626

1 TLAXCALA
2 MORELOS
3 DISTRICT FEDERAL
4 MEXICO
5 HIDALGO
6 QUERETARO
7 GUANAJUATO
8 AGUASCALIENTES
9 NAYARIT
10 COLIMA
ETATS UNIS
BAJA CALIFORNIA
SONORA
CHIHUAHUA
COAHUILA
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR
SINALOA
DURANGO
NUEVO LEON
TAMAULIPAS
GOLFE DU MEXIQUE
OCEAN PACIFIQUE
ZACATECAS
SAN LUIS POTOSI
JALISCO
VERACRUZ
YUCATAN
CAMPECHE
QUINTANA ROO
MICHOACAN
PUEBLA
TABASCO
GUERRERO
OAXACA
CHIAPAS
GUATEMALA

Mexico

Active population and co-operative involvement

Population as at 28.1.1970 (1)

			(3) %	Co-operative involvement (1973)		
1	Total population	48,225,238				
2	Total active population	12,955,057	26.9	Total co-operators	302,171	(4) % 2.3
	of which men (2)	10,488,800	43.6	of which consumer, thrift, credit	180,205	1.3
	women (2)	2,466,257	10.2			
3	Children - 15 years old	22,286,680	46.1	School coops	NA	
4	Agricultural population, fisheries and forestry active	5,103,519	39.5	Agric. coops fisheries, forestry	91,052	2.1
	of which workers excluding management	4,952,200	38.2			
5	Mines	180,175	1.4	Mining coops	5,119	2.8
6	Industries	2,169,074	16.7	Industr. coops	13,360	0.5
7	Building	571,060	4.4			
8	Transport	368,813	2.8	Transport coops	8,760	2.3
9a b	Commercial, banking and assurance	1,196,878	9.2			

(1) Data from the Bulletin of Labour Statistics 1974, published by the ILO, Geneva.
(2) Percentage based on total of men and women.
(3) From heading 4, the percentages represent the active population.
(4) Percentage on active population.

1 TLAXCALA
2 MORELOS
3 DISTRICT FEDERAL
4 MEXICO
5 HIDALGO
6 QUERETARO
7 GUANAJUATO
8 AGUASCALIENTES
9 NAYARIT
10 COLIMA
GOLFE DU MEXIQUE
ETATS UNIS
GUATEMALA
OCEAN PACIFIQUE
BAJA CALIFORNIA
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR
SONORA
CHIHUAHUA
COAHUILA
NUEVO LEON
TAMAULIPAS
DURANGO
SINALOA
ZACATECAS
SAN LUIS POTOSI
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(2) Percentage based on total of men and women.
(3) From heading 4, the percentages represent the active population.
(4) Percentage on active population.

Greece

General Information

Capital: Athens

Surface 131,986 km2

of which 25,208 km2 of islands and 70 % mountains

Currency: Drachma

Population 8,768,641

D = 67 inh./km2

Economie

- GNP 1972 (millions of dollars) (at 1958 values) 7,221
- Per capita income (in dollars) (at 1958 values) 814
- Rate of economic growth: 7.5 %

Historical Outline

1780 "The Thessaly Friendly Society", "Red Yarn", Ambelakia.

1800 Island shipping co-operatives and mining co-operatives.

1900 "Almyros", first agricultural co-operative in the form of an agricultural syndicate.

1914 Act 602 in respect of co-operatives (amended in 1917, 1925, 1928, 1931, 1934, etc.).

1924 Union of Agricultural Co-operatives of Salonica. Act 3194 in respect of improvement and drainage co-operatives.

1925 Agricultural Co-operative Union of Larissa-Tirnavos-Aghia.

1929 Agricultural Bank of Greece (ABG) (agricultural credit, development and control of agricultural co-operatives), Act 4332.

Act 4202 in respect of civil servants' housing co-operatives (amended and extend in 1930 and 1967).

Model statute for housing co-operatives.

1930 School for co-operators, closed down in 1937.

1930 Act on rural land improvement co-operatives.

1935 Union of sultana growers in Crete (joint-stock company).

Act 2834 in respect of co-operative agricultural marketing societies and their unions.

Panhellenique Confederation of Agricultural Co-operatives (acquired the name "PASEGES" in 1945).

1938 Act 1154 on the national organisation of agricultural co-operatives (amended in 1943 and 1945).

Supreme Council of Agricultural Co-operation.

School for Co-operative Studies, closed down in 1946.

1939 Act 1627 in respect of forestry co-operatives.

1940 "KYDER", association of the unions of agricultural co-operatives for marketing (cereals, rice, cotton and potatoes) and supply (seeds).

"KSOS", association of co-operative sultana growers' unions.

1943 Act 479 in respect of associations of co-operative organisations and the administration of "PASEGES".

"ESDY", union of civil servants' consumer co-operatives.

1946 Decree of 23 July 1946 in respect of the position of salaried workers in co-operative agricultural organisations.

1947 "SEKE", tobacco marketing co-operative (limited company).

1949 "SPE", supply co-operative (joint-stock company).

"INIKI", central union of wine producers' co-operatives.

"ELAIOURGIKI", central union of co-operative regional oil-producing unions.

"MELISSOKOMIKI", association of Greek agricultural co-operatives.

1953 "SYKIKI", central union of fig-growers' co-operatives.

Central union of carob growers.

1958 Act 3874 in respect of the associations of the Agricultural Bank of Greece and co-operative agricultural unions.

"ASE", publishing co-operative (joint-stock company).

1959 "SPEKA", co-operative joint-stock company for the import of agricultural equipment and the export of agricultural produce.

Joint association of the Agricultural Bank of Greece and LAMIA union for the processing of milk and marketing of dairy products.

1962 "KTINOTROFIKI", central union of co-operative regional livestock breeding unions.

1963 "ELVIZ", mixed joint-stock company (KYDEP-ABG) for the production and marketing of cattle foodstuffs.

1964 "VIOHYM", mixed joint-stock company (ABG - 1 union) for the production and marketing of wine and fruit juices (oranges, lemons, etc.)

1965 "OLYMPOS", mixed joint-stock company (ABG - 1 union) for the production and marketing of dairy products.

1966 School for co-operative studies, Salonica.

1969 "SEKOVE", co-operative joint-stock company for the processing of fruit and vegetables and marketing of the produce.

1970 "SYNERGAL", trading partenership grouping regional unions, joint associations and co-operative joint-stock companies for the marketing of cheese and butter products.

Ordinance 420, in respect of fishing and fish-breeding co-operatives.

1972 "SEPEK", co-operative joint-stock company for meat production and marketing.

Legislation in force

GENERAL LAWS

Co-operatives Act 602 of 1914, amended in 1915 by the Ordinance of 28 November 1925, Acts 2589/1931, 6070/1934 and the Decree of 17 January 1934.

Act 1846 of 1951 in respect of general insurance for the salaried workers of co-operatives.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES

Act 3322 of 1925 in respect of the compulsory co-operative wine producers' associations of the Leucades and Thera islands and their unions (amended by Acts 4244/1929 and 2140/1952).

Act 4332 of 1929 respecting the founding of the Agricultural Bank of Greece and transfer from the State to it of control over agricultural co-operatives and responsibility for the development of agricultural co-operation.

Act 4639 of 1930 in respect of rural land improvement co-operatives.

Act 4378 of 1931 in respect of compulsory associations of citrus growers on the Island of Crete (amended by Act 6090 of 1934).

Act 5845 of 1933 in respect of the wine producers' associations of Attica, Beotia and Megara (amended in 1938, 1942, 1947, 1955, etc.).

Act of 1934 in respect of the compulsory wine producers' co-operatives of the Island of Samos (amended in 1944, 1948 and 1955).

Act 1930 of 1938 in respect of the compulsory co-operatives of mastic producers of the Island of Chios (amended in 1943).

Act 1154 of 1938 in respect of the organisation at national level of Greek agricultural co-operatives, amended by Acts 479/1943, 785/1943 and 389/1945. Under the last-mentioned amendment, the national organisation received the title of "PASEGES" (Act No. 479/1943 also established the conditions for the setting up and operation of associations of co-operative organisations).

Act 1859 of 1944 respecting the status of wage-earners in agricultural co-operatives, supplemented by the Decrees of 23 July 1946, 18 August 1953 and No. 900 of 1966.

Act 2359 of 1953 in respect of rules for the participation of members of boards of management and supervisory boards of the central co-operative agricultural organisations on the respective boards of co-operative societies at the same level.

Ordinance 3874 of 1958 in respect of associations of the Agricultural Bank of Greece and co-operative agricultural organisations.

Ordinance 215 of 1973 in respect of the standardisation of agricultural produce and the establishment of local markets for them, managed by the co-operative agricultural organisations.

FORESTRY CO-OPERATIVES

Act 1627 of 1939 in respect of forestry co-operatives.

FISHING CO-OPERATIVES

Ordinance 420 of 1970 in respect of fishing and fish-breeding co-operatives.

IMPROVEMENT AND DRAINAGE CO-OPERATIVES

Act 3194 of 1924 in respect of improvement and drainage co-operatives.

HOUSING CO-OPERATIVES

Act 4202 of 1929 in respect of civil servants' housing co-operatives (amended in 1930, Act 4614).

Acts 96/1946 and 550/1950, Ordinances 690/1948, 3755/1957, 3777/1957, 3783/1957 and Act 201/1967; the latter places housing co-operatives under the Ministry of Social Services.

Order D 46/15802/2684 of 1967, issued by the Ministry of Social Services, establishing model by-laws for housing co-operatives.

Public Services and Establishments in charge of Co-operative Organisations

1. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

   . Directorate of Agricultural Co-operatives and Institutions,
   Agricultural Co-operation Section,
   2 Akharnon Street, Athens.

   . Tripartite Commission for the Development of Co-operative Education,
   (Ministry of Agricultural/Agricultural Bank of Greece/"PASEGES"),
   54 Elefteriou Venizelou Street, Athens.

2. MINISTRY OF EMPLOYMENT

   Directorate of Unions and Social Security,
   Co-operatives Section (Civilian),
   40 Piraens Street, Athens.

3. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SERVICES

   Directorate of Low-Cost Housing,
   Section A3 (Housing Co-operatives),
   17 Aristotelous Street, Athens.

4. MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION AND RELIGION

   Directorate of Primary Education,
   Administrative Section,
   (School Co-operatives),
   15 Mitropoleos Street, Athens.

5. AGRICULTURAL BANK OF GREECE

   Co-operatives Department,
   23 Elefteriou Venizelou Street, Athens.

   F: 1929
   O: "Deltion ATE"
   C: 63.4 million dollars on 31.12.1973.
   R: 29.7 million dollars on 31.12.1973
   Investments: 1,601 million dollars on 31.12.1973

   32 co-operative inspection offices to supervise and control operations.

   7,176 assisted co-operatives (agricultural: 7,115; civilian: 61).

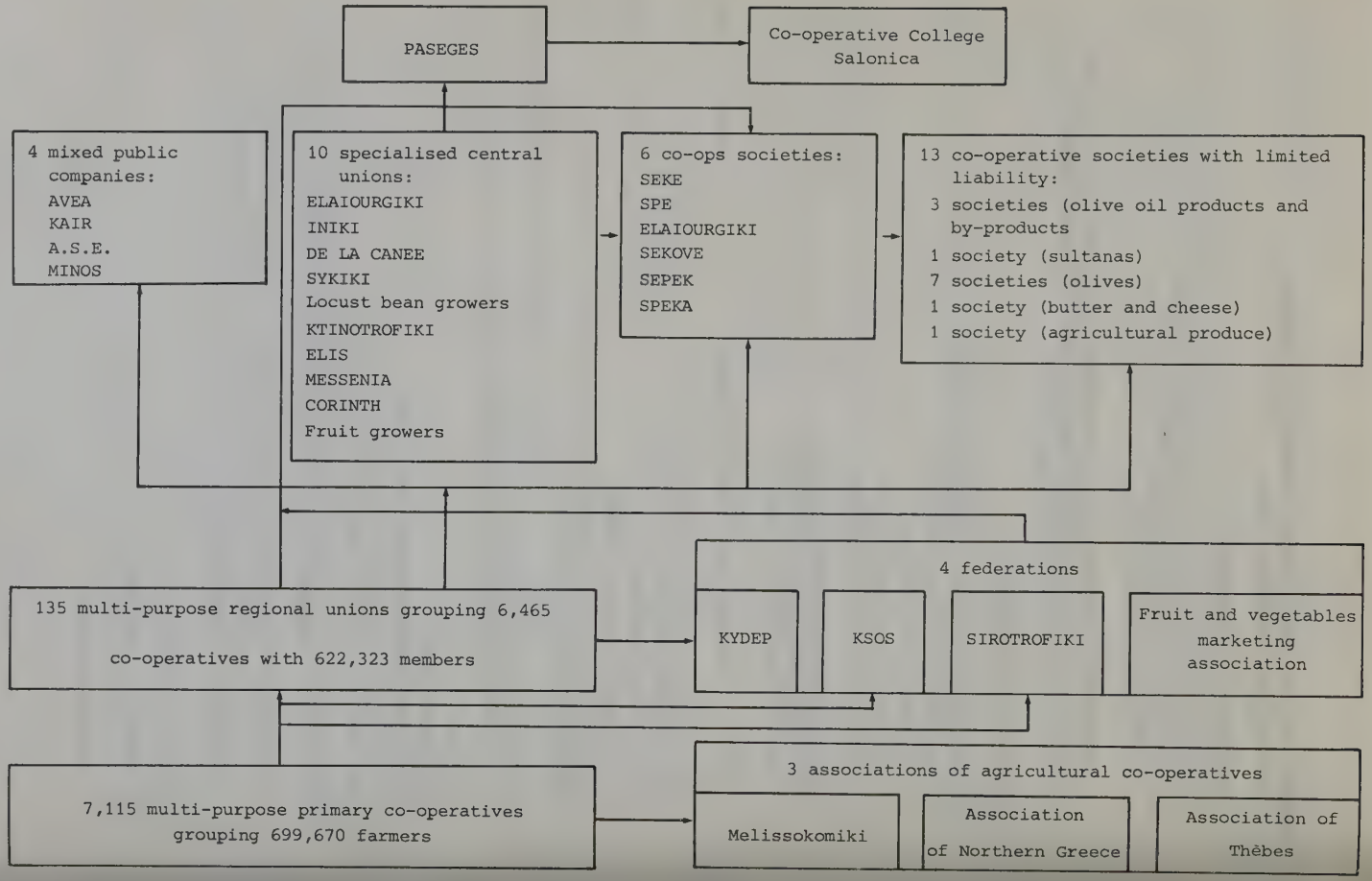
   3 co-operative associations.

   135 regional unions.

   4 associations of unions.

   10 central unions.

Structure of the Greek agricultural co-operative movement (31.12.1973)



National Agricultural Organisations (1)

● *NATIONAL CONFEDERATION*

"PASEGES",
Panhellenic Confederation of Co-operative Agricultural Unions,
54 Eleftheriou Venizelou Street,
Athens 142.

F: 1935
A: ICA
CEA
FIPA
Raiffeisen International Union
O: "Foni ton Synetairismon"
M: 128 regional unions
1 association of unions ("KSOS")
1 central union ("ELAIOURGIKI")
2 co-operative private companies ("SPE" "SEKE")

Activities: Co-ordination of the activities of the co-operative agricultural organisations, their representation with the authorities and the promotion of co-operative education.

● *SPECIALISED NATIONAL UNIONS*

1. "ELAIGOURGIKI"
Central Co-operative Union of Olive-Oil Producers of Greece,
48 Athinas Street,
Athens.

F: 1949
A: FIO
CEA
"PASEGES"
5 co-operative societies and 10 limited companies
O: Information bulletin "Deltion enimerosseos".
M: 43 unions grouping 1,993 co-operatives with 195,000 members
C: 1.970,000 dollars

Activities: Storage, processing, standardisation, packing and marketing of olive tree produce (oil, olives).

Installations: 1 plant for the extraction of oil from olive kernel cake; 1 oil refinery; 2 soap-making plants; 232 oil storage tanks with a capacity of 4,000 m3; 9 stores and warehouses with a capacity of 15,800 m3.

(1) Situation and all figures valid on 31 December 1973.

2. "INIKI"
Central Union of Greek Co-operative Wine-Producers' Organisations (EEOSOE)
54 Eleftheriou Venizelou Street,
Athens 142.

F: 1949
M: 14 wine producers' unions
1 co-operative wine-producers' association
3 wine-producers' co-operative

Activities: Processing and marketing of its members' wines. Inactive until 1972. Reorganised in 1973.

3. "SYKIKI"
Central Fig-Growers Union,
Kritis-Kalamata Street,
Athens.

F: 1953
A: "SPE"
M: 3 unions and 17 co-operatives
C: 600,000 dollars

Activities: Storage, processing and marketing of figs.

Installations: 1 plant for the production of fig paste; 40 fig pasteurisation plants; 44 stores and warehouses with a surface of 53,600 m3.

4. Central Union of Carub Growers,
Heraklion,
Crete.

F: 1953
M: 8 Cretan unions and 1 co-operative

Activities: Storage, processing and marketing of carubs (Came into operation recently).

5. "KTINOTROFIKI",
Central Union of Greek Cattle-Raising Co-operatives,
Aghiou Konstantinou and Vilara Street,
Athens.

F: 1962
M: 48 unions, 1 central union and 3 co-operatives
C: 65,000 dollars

Activities: Increase and improvement of livestock.

6. Central Union of Canee, Crete,
Katehaki Place,
Canee, Crute.

F: 1952
M: 7 unions for the department of Canee, grouping 196 co-operatives with 21,408 members
C: 350,000 dollars

Activities: Selling its members' wines in their natural condition or after processing; supplying its members (fertilisers, seeds, small equipment, hand tools, clothing and shoes); storage and managing olive-oil stocks for the State; distributing fertilisers and seeds for the Agricultural Bank of Greece and "KYDEP".

Installations: 1 bottling plant for table wines and classified but ungraded wines: 1 oil-storage plant with a capacity of 1,300 m3.

7. Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives of Elis,
Pyrgos,
Peloponesus.

F: 1964
M: 6 unions grouping 209 agricultural co-operatives with 16,037 members
C: 39,500 dollars

Activities: The central vinification of the grapes of some of its members; marketing of cheese and butter products.

Installations: Uses its members' installations.

8. Central Union of Messenia,
Kalamata,
Peloponesus.

F: 1956
M: 7 unions grouping 276 co-operatives with 19,292 members
C: 379,000 dollars

Activities: Olive oil production; marketing of local produce (olive oil, etc.)

Installations: 2 oil extraction plants with an output of 5 tons/24 hours.

9. Central Union of Greek Fruit Growers ("KEFE"),
Skydra, Department of Pella,
Macedonia.

F: 1966
M: 8 unions grouping 383 co-operatives with 42,074 members
C: 40,000 dollars

Activities: Export of its members' peaches and table grapes.

Installations: Uses its members' sorting stations.

10. Central Union of Corinthian Agricultural Co-operatives ("KENKOR")
49 Koliatsou Street,
Corinth,
Peloponesus.

F: 1966
M: 6 unions grouping 167 agricultural co-operatives with 11,978 members
C: 4,100 dollars

Activities: Sorting, standardisation and sale of perishable goods and fruits from the department of Corinth; exportation of apricots and lemons.

Installations: Uses its members' sorting stations.

● *ASSOCIATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE UNIONS (Act 479/1943)*

1. "KYDEP",
Association of Co-operative Unions,
54 Menandrou Street,
Athens.

F: 1940
A: "ASE" (co-operative printing works)
"SEM" (naval trading partnership)
"SPEKA" (supply society)
"ELVIZ" (society for the production of cattle foodstuffs)
M: 78 unions grouping 4,604 co-operatives with 442,433 members
C: 2,300,000 dollars

Activities: Storage, processing and marketing of local agricultural produce (wheat, maize, secondary cereals, rice, cotton and potatoes), supplying members (seeds).

Installations: 1 drying plant for maize and other cereals, 34 cereal stores and warehouses with a capacity of 475,260 m3.

2. "KSOS",
Association of Sultana Growers Co-operatives,
10, Botassi Street,
Athens.

F: 1940
A: "PASEGES"
"Soultanine Hellenique" (limited liability company)
M: 13 unions grouping 590 agricultural co-operatives and 2 sultana growers' co-operatives (totalling 49,340 members)
C: 2,650,000 dollars (capital assets: 2,020,000 dollars)

Activities: Storage, processing and marketing of sultanas.

Installations: 3 sultana sorting and packing stations (230 tons/24hours;
3 stores and warehouses with a total capacity of 28,800 m3.

3. Association of Unions for the Marketing of Perishable Goods
(Fruit and Vegetables),
Athens Central Market,
Aghios Ioannis Rentis,
Athens.

F: 1943
M: 35 unions

Activities: Expansion and improvement of fruit and vegetables farming; propagation of modern techniques; collection, processing, packing, standardisation and sale of its members' fruit and market garden produce.

4. "SIROTROFIKI",
Association of the co-operative of silkworm breeding departments,
Soufli,
Western Thrace.

F: 1952
M: 3 unions grouping 116 agricultural co-operatives with 13,557 members and 16 silkworm co-operatives with 2,313 members
C: 1,400 dollars

Activities: Representation and defence of the occupational interests of its silk-producing members.

● *ASSOCIATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES*

1. "MELISSOKOMIKI",
Association of Greek Agricultural Co-operatives,
57 Vassilissis Sofias Street, North Chalkidon,
Attikis.

F: 1949
M: 29 agricultural co-operatives grouping 1,191 members
C: 15,000 dollars (investments, 12,000 dollars)

Activities: Propagation of modern techniques, increasing and improving honey production, standardisation and sales; supplying producers with the goods needed for their operations; technical services.

2. Association of Agricultural Co-operatives in Northern Greece,
Pericleous Rangavi Street, Nea Kifissia,
Salonica.

F: 1954
M: 15 bee-keeping co-operatives with 677 members
C: 55,000 dollars

Activities: Supplies, storage and sale of its members' honey.

3. Association of Theban Vine-Growing Co-operatives,
Thebes.

F: 1961
M; 17 vine-growing co-operatives with 1,166 members
C: 73,000 dollars

Activities: Production and marketing of table wines.

Installations: 1 common vinification cellar with capacity of about 30,000 hl/year.

● *CO-OPERATIVE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES*

1. "SEKE",
Co-operative joint-stock company of Greek tobacco producers,
6 Eleftheriou Venizelou Street,
Athens.

F: 1947
A: "PASEGES"
3 co-operative joint-stock companies
3 limited liability companies
1 general partnership (in liquidation)
1 limited partnership
6 trading partenerships (4 of which are in liquidation)
2 consumer co-operatives

Shareholders: 13 unions
2 co-operatives

C: 3,700,000 dollars (capital assets: 2,500,000 dollars)

Activities: Storage, processing and marketing of tobacco of foreign markets; trading; importation of agricultural equipment.

2. "SPE",
Supply co-operative (public company)
59 Deligiorgi Street,
P.O.B. 31,
Athens.

F: 1949
A: 3 co-operatives (joint-stock companies)
2 limited liability companies (in liquidation)
1 consumer co-operative

Shareholders: "PASEGES"
3 central unions
72 regional unions
7 co-operatives
2 co-operatives (joint-stock companies)

C: 950,000 dollars (capital assets: 450,000 dollars)

Activities: Central purchasing and supply body (agricultural produce and equipment, foodstuffs); technical services.

3. "ELAIOURGIKI",
Co-operative (public company),
48 Athinas,
Athens.

F: 1950

Shareholders: "ELAIOURGIKI" Central Union
1 regional union of Corfu

C: 40,000 dollars

Activities: Marketing of olive produce (olive oil, olives).

4. "SEKOVE";
Tomato processing co-operative (joint-stock company),
Co-operative Preserving Plants of Northern Greece,
Ploutarhou Street,
Salonica.

F: 1969

Shareholders: 8 regional unions

C: 800,000 dollars (investments: 4 million dollars)

Activities: Processing of tomatoes and other market garden produce; marketing of processed goods.

5. "SPEKA" Limited,
Co-operative for the Purchase and Supply of Agricultural Equipment (Import-Export) (joint-stock company),
55 Solomou Street,
Athens.

F: 1959

Shareholders: "SEKA" 80 per cent
"SPE" 20 per cent

C: 1,700,000 dollars (capital assets 800,000 dollars).

Activities: Importation of agricultural machinery (tractors, machines, agricultural equipment), especially from Eastern countries, and the export of agricultural produce (tobacco, etc.).

6. "SEPEK",
Meat production and marketing co-operative (joint-stock company)
1 Kassandrou Street,
Kavala.

F: 1972

Shareholders: "SEKE" 20 per cent
8 unions, 80 per cent

C: 300,000 dollars

Activities: Meat production, processing, standardisation, preservation and sale, selective breeding of cattle.

● *MIXED JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WITH CO-OPERATIVE MAJORITY PARTICIPATION*

1. "AVEA",
Joint-stock company for the industrial processing and marketing of olive produce,
Nea Chora,
Canea, Crete.

F: 1924

Shareholders: 9 unions
10 co-operatives
8 private persons
(co-operative participation: 94.5 per cent)

C: 400,000 dollars (capital assets less investments: 250,000 dollars)

Activities: Industrial processing of the by-products of olive oil extraction; refining, standardisation and packaging of oil; soap production; sale of processed products.

2. "ASE",
Co-operative printers (joint-stock company)
4th km Langada Street,
Salonica.

F: 1958
A: "SPE"
1 consumer co-operative

Shareholders: 66 unions and some employees of agricultural co-operatives
(co-operative participation: 99.2 per cent).

C: 200,000 dollars (investments: 130,000 dollars)

Activities: Operation of the co-operative printing shop.

3. "KAIR",
Joint-stock company for agricultural and industrial production on Rhodes,
Rhodes Island.

F: 1928

Shareholders: Union of Agricultural Co-operatives of Rhodes; 88.35 per cent
Body for the Administration of the National Assets of the Dodecanese: 11.65 per cent

C: 1,000,000 dollars (investments: 800,000 dollars)

Activities: Production, processing and marketing of table and quality wines, spirits and alcoholic drinks, etc.

4. "MINOS",
Ierapetra,
Crete.

F: 1927

Shareholders: Co-operative Central Union of Greek Olive Oil Producers "ELAIOURGIKI": 62 per cent
Others: 38 per cent
(in liquidation)

Activities: Processing of the by-products of olive oil extraction.

Installations: 1 plant for the extraction of oil from olive kernel cake;
1 oil refinery.

● *CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES WITH LIMITED LIABILITY*

3 societies for the storage, processing and sale of olive products and by-products
1 society for the export of sultanas
7 societies for the storage, processing and sale of olives
1 society for the marketing of butter and cheese products
1 society for the supply and export of agricultural produce

● *PARA-CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR*

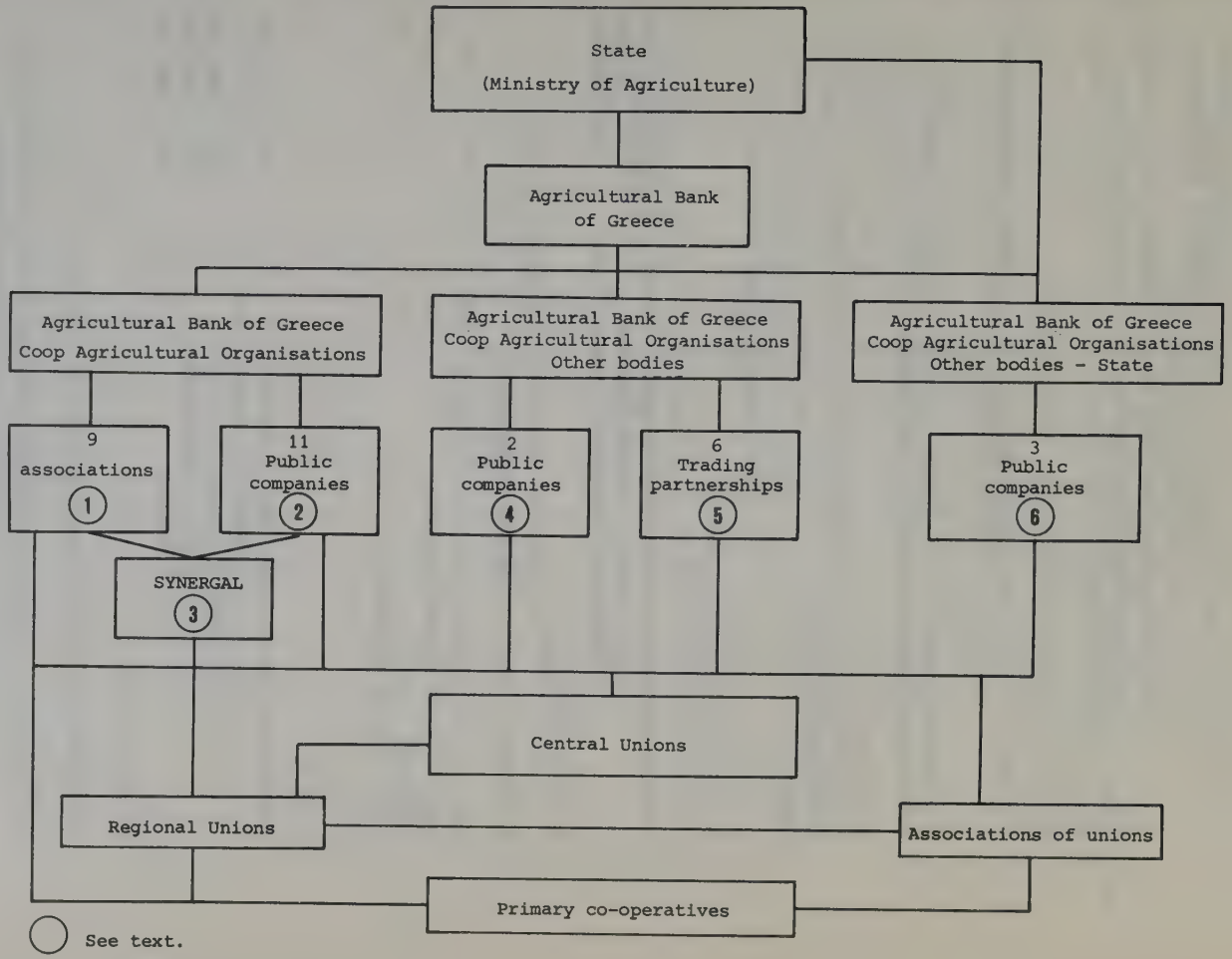
1. 9 associations of the Agricutlural Bank of Greece and of co-operative agricultural organisations (regional unions and primary co-operatives)
Participation: Agricultural Bank of Greece: 51 per cent
Co-operative organisations: 49 per cent

2. 11 joint-stock companies with the participation of the Agricultural Bank of Greece and co-operative agricultural organisations (central and regional unions, associations of unions)
Participation: Agricultural Bank of Greece 60 per cent
Co-operative organisations 40 per cent

3. "SYNERGAL", limited liability company of the dairy industries, comprising the Agricultural Bank of Greece and co-operative agricultural organisations,
12-14 Aristoguitonos Street,
Athens.

F: 1970

Structure of the para-co-operative agricultural sector (on 31.12.1973)



Members: 7 joint-stock companies for the industrial processing of dairy products, established by the Agricultural Bank of Greece and co-operative agricultural organisations
2 dairy associations set up by the Agricultural Bank of Greece and co-operative organisations
1 regional union

C: 65,000 dollars (capital assets: 45,000 dollars)

Activities: Planning the production of the dairy industries; marketing of cheese and butter products.

4. 2 joint-stock companies set up by the Agricultural Bank of Greece, co-operative organisations and other groups

"NEA AGREX",
Joint-stock company for the export of agricultural produce,
5 Chalkokondilis Street,
Athens.

F: 1960
A: 2 limited liability companies
1 trading partenership

Shareholders:		
	Agricultural Bank of Greece	84.86 per cent
	Greek Industrial Development Bank	2 per cent
	Co-operative agricultural organisations	13.15 per cent

C: 3,000,000 dollars

Activities: Export of agricultural produce.

Union of Greek Sultana Growers,
Heraklion
(Department of Heraklion)
Crete.

F: 1935

Shareholders:		
	Agricultural Bank of Greece	20 per cent
	Union of Agricultural Co-operatives of Heraklion, Crete	27 per cent
	16 agricultural co-operatives	12 per cent
	747 sultana growers	31 per cent

C: 540,000 dollars

Activities: Storage, processing and sale of sultanas.

Installations: 1 sultana sorting and packaging station (240 t/24 hours); stores and warehouses (total capacity: 3,000 m3).

5. 6 trading partenerships (Agricultural Bank of Greece ; co-operative agricultural organisations, other bodies).

6. 3 joint-stock companies with the participation of the State, the Agricultural Bank of Greece, co-operative agricultural organisations and other bodies.

Non-Agricultural National Organisations

1. "ESDY",
Union of civil servants' consumer co-operatives,
4 Voulis Street,
Athens.

F: 1943
M: 75 co-operatives with 120,000 members

Activities: Purchasing, supplies and credit.

2. "ESERE",
Union of tailors' supply and credit co-operatives of Greece,
22a Samos Street,
Athens.

F: 1960
M: 37 tailors' supply and credit co-operatives
C: 300,000 dollars

Activities: Supply and sale to members of materials needed for the trade.

Main Regional Co-operative Agricultural Organisations*

Union of Agricultural Co-operatives of:	F	M	m	C (1)	R (1)	Installations
Agrinion	1930	101	9,668	36,133	306,824	1 olive preservation plant (1,000 t/year); 1 plant for the drying of maize and other produce (25,000 t/year); 3 grain stores (5,377 m3); 15 stores and depots (44,100 m3).
Alexandroupolis	1929	27	2,677	11,830	266,000	1 olive preservation plant (600 t/year); 4 grain stores (8,850 m3); 5 stores and depots (3,147 m3).
Almuros	1930	35	3,705	14,500	45,000	1 cheese dairy (3,600 t/year); 1 olive preservation plant (300 t/year); 1 mill (1,000 t/year); 1 cold storage plant (2,000 m3); 1 plant for the drying of maize and other produce (10,000 t/year); 5 grain stores (11,000 m3); 4 stores and depots (16,000 m3).
Amyntaion	1946	24	1,942	15,600	170,000	1 winery (22,000 hl/year); 2 grain stores (3,800 m3); 5 stores and depots (3,200 m3).
Apokoronou	1949	37	3,037	5,500	140,000	1 winery (33,000 hl/year); 1 cattle foodstuffs plant; 1 plant for the drying of maize and other produce; 12 oil storage tanks (250 m3); 9 stores and warehouses (5,500 m3).

* On 31.12.1973
(1) In US dollars

Union of Agricultural Co-operatives of:	F	M	m	C (1)	R (1)	Installations
Dodecanese	1948	58	5,130	12,000	975,000	1 fruit and vegetables preservation plant (180 t/24 h); 1 oil extraction plant (50 t/24 h); 1 refinery (5t/24 h); 1 soap making plant (2 t/24 h); 1 secondary grain mill; 1 grain sorting plant; 11 oil storage tanks (360 m3); 1 grain store (1,760 m3); 4 stores and warehouses (12,362 m3).
Edessa	1929	54	4,731	20,300	212,850	2 fruit sorting and packing stations (6,000 t/years); 1 grain store (2,650 m3); 2 stores and depots (2,912 m3).
Elide-Olympus	1921	76	5,513	27,866	138,000	1 oil-extraction plant (600 t/year); 1 winery (114,000 hl/year); 1 potato germination hall; 2 oil storage tanks (100 m3); 3 grain stores (4,480 m3); 11 stores and depots (14,000 m3).
Farsala	1930	54	4,181	32,500	192,000	1 cattle foodstuffs plant; 1 plant for the drying of maize and other produce (5,000 t/year); 1 cotton ginning mill (9,000 t/year); 9 grain stores (30,550 m3); 19 stores and depots (51,000 m3).
Heraklion	1928	166	19,875	83,660	790,000	2 fruit sorting and packing stations (320 t/24 h); 3 wine-making cellars (146,000 hl/year); 1 crate factory; 65 oil storage tanks (2,700 m3); 20 stores and depots (4,600 m3).

Union of Agricultural Co-operatives of:	F	M	m	C (1)	R (1)	Installations
Kalabaka	1934	42	3,498	32,000	212,450	1 cheese dairy (30,000 hl/year); 1 cold storage plant (600 m3); 2 grain stores (5,000 m3); 6 stores (3,290 m3).
Karditsa	1928	130	18,000	224,330	1,359,632	2 cotton ginning mills (25,300 t/year); 1 oil extraction plant (10,500 t/year); with refinery (3,500 t/year); 1 winery (20,000 hl/year); 1 plant for the drying of maize and other produce; 8 oil storage tanks (640 m3); 11 grain stores (28,375 m3); 15 stores and warehouses (30,000 m3).
Kastelli-Crete	1930	35	3,942	10,600	62,700	1 winery (67,000 hl/year); 6 stores and warehouses (4,340 m3).
Khalkidiki	1928	58	6,288	41,800	414,900	1 olive preservation plant (450 t/year); 2 oil extraction plants (1,200 t/year); 1 fuel station; 5 grain stores (14,100 m3); 16 stores and depots (20,800 m3).
Kolymbari-Crete	1930	29	3,367	20,760	437,100	1 winery (137,000 hl/year); 1 cold storage plant (200 m3); 5 stores and warehouses (1,800 m3).

Union of Agricultural Co-operatives of:	F	M	m	C (1)	R (1)	Installations
Laconia	1940	75	7,400	9,000	265,500	1 olive oil refinery (24 t/24 h); 1 rice mill (24 t/24 h); 1 cattle foodstuffs plant (15 t/24 h); 2 grain stores (2,200 m3); 20 oil storage tanks (940 m3); 4 stores and depots (5,400 m3).
Lamia	1930	156	11,919	53,600	629,735	1 cotton ginning mill (7,500 t/year); 1 flour mill (7,500 t/year); 18 grain stores (44,500 m3); 11 stores and depots (11,900 m3).
Langada	1935	91	9,775	11,100	545,000	1 fruit and vegetables preserving plant; 6 grain stores (16,160 m3); 6 stores and depots (17,550 m3).
Larissa-Tirnavos-Aghia	1925	156	17,891	218,300	2,317,400	2 fruit sorting and packing stations; 2 cotton ginning mills (25,000 t/year); 1 winery (approx. 50,500 hl); 1 cold storage plant (1,500 m3); 1 plant for the drying of maize and other produce; 2 potato germination halls (1,300 m3); 33 grain stores (85,000 m3); 18 stores and depots (48,500 m3).

Union of Agricultural Co-operatives of:	F	M	m	C (1)	R (1)	Installations
Lehaina	1928	23	3,031	6,400	138,000	1 cotton ginning mill (3,600 t/year); 1 olive oil plant (600 t/year); 1 oil extraction plant; 3 grain stores (5,000 m3); 3 stores and depots (2,300 m3).
Lemnos	1937	38	3,143	25,066	332,000	1 cheese dairy (1,500 t/year); 1 cotton ginning mill (3,000 t/year); 1 winery (35,000 hl/year); 15 stores and depots (16,022 m3); 6 miscellaneous stores (5,730 m3).
Lesbos	1931	45	7,611	114,300	352,500	2 oil extraction plants (8,000 t/year); 1 oil refinery (6,000 t/year); 1 soap plant (3,500 t/year); 1 cattle foodstuffs plant (1,500 t/year); 5 oil storage tanks (3,115 m3); 1 oil mill (30 t/24 h); 5 stores and depots (14,250 m3).
Leucade "TAOL"	1915	37	3,600	3,800	183,500	4 wineries (42,000 hl/year); 10 olive oil storage tanks (500 t); 13 stores and depots (5,100 m3).
Levadia	1930	58	8,491	104,500	201,800	2 cotton ginning mills (115 t/24 h); 1 oil extraction plant (35 t/24 h); 1 oil refinery (3 t/24 h); 1 secondary grain mill; 2 grain stores (6,080 m3); 21 stores and depots (17,050 m3).

Union of Agricultural Co-operatives of:	F	M	m	C (1)	R (1)	Installations
Maleme-Crete	1932		2,645	2,000	445,000	1 winery (95,800 hl/year); 5 stores and warehouses (7,305 m3).
Orestias	1944	45	5,696	69,500	488,300	1 oil extraction plant; 1 plant for the drying of maize and other produce; 1 secondary grain mill; 2 grain stores (6,090 m3); 14 stores and miscellaneous depots (45,800 m3).
"PANAIGUIALIOS"	1935	76	4,624	26,000	357,600	1 fruit sorting and packing station (75,000 t/year); 1 raisin sorting and packaging station (110,000 t/year); 6 stores and warehouses (16,150 m3).
Pankeon	1935	36	3,405	76,600	242,300	1 fruit sorting and packing station; 11 stores and miscellaneous depots (17,500 m3).
Paros	1927	11	918	1,500	10,600	1 cheese dairy (700 t/year); 1 winery (20,000 hl/year); 3 stores and depots (2,000 m3).
Patras	1918	105	7,115	31,000	938,600	1 cheese dairy (8,000 hl/year); 2 wineries (253,000 hl); 1 cattle foodstuffs plant (25,000 t/year); 9 olive oil storage tanks (220 t); 20 stores and depots (45,500 m3).

Union of Agricultural Co-operatives of:	F	M	m	C (1)	R (1)	Installations
Pera-Crete	1933	18	2,390	20,560	633,900	5 oil mills (12,000 t/year); 1 oil extraction plant (9,000 t/year); 1 refinery (1,800 t/year); 1 soap plant (1,000 t/year); 1 fruit sorting and packing station (300 t/24 h); 3 wineries (176,680 hl/year); 1 corn mill; 1 co-operative bakery; 1 crate factory; 27 oil storage tanks (1,150 m3); 22 stores and depots (36,300 m3).
Pierria	1924	88	7,924	78,000	144,000	1 cheese dairy (1,000 t/year); 1 fruit sorting and packing station (3,000 t/year); 1 cold storage plant (500 m3); 1 plant for the drying of maize and other produce (1,000 t/year); 6 grain stores (14,500 m3); 7 stores and miscellaneous depots (22,300 m3).
Prevesa	1930	61	5,259	13,600	163,250	1 cotton ginning mill (70 t/24 h); 1 olive oil mill (16 t/24 h); 1 rice mill (24 t/24 h); 2 grain stores (3,600 m3); 11 stores and warehouses (12,500 m3).
Rethymnon-Crete	1937	99	6,269	17,170	388,800	1 cheese dairy (1,000 t/year); 1 oil extraction plant (3,000 t/year); 1 refinery (7,500 t/year); 1 soap plant (1,000 t/year) 1 winery (13,000 hl/year); 2 poultry slaughterhouses (30 t/24 h); 1 plant for the deep freezing of meat (160 m3); 1 cold storage plant (500 m3); 1 cattle food-stuffs plant (32,000 t/year); 1 egg-testing

Union of Agricultural Co-operatives of:	F	M	m	C (1)	R (1)	Installations
						station (144,000 eggs/24 h); 1 incubation station (34,000 chicks/24 h); 28 oil storage tanks (1,300 m3).
Salonica	1924	99	15,404	35,800	542,000	2 fruit and vegetable preserving stations (600 t/24 h); 1 cotton ginning mill; 25 grain stores (60,000 m3); 13 stores and miscellaneous depots (61,000 m3).
Samos	1934	27	5,457	15,160	728,500	2 wineries (170,000 hl/year); 5 stores and warehouses (8,450 m3).
Serres	1923	116	13,706	111,000	879,000	1 cotton ginning mill (62 t/24 h); 1 oil extraction plant; 1 refinery; 1 rice mill; 2 plants for the drying of maize and fodder; 1 plant for the extraction of oil from aromatic and medicinal plants; 1 egg-testing station; 7 grain stores (22,500 m3).
Styllis	1949	18	1,895	2,700	800,500	1 olive-preserving plant (5,700 t/year); 1 warehouse (1,200 m3).
Syros	1925	9	801	9,500	81,600	1 milk and cheese dairy; 1 cattle food-stuffs plant; 1 carub and secondary grain mill; 8 stores and depots (4,330 m3).

Union of Agricultural Co-operatives of:	F	M	m	C (1)	R (1)	Installations
Thebes	1928	54	8,627	41,800	278,100	1 cotton ginning mill (55 t/24 h); 1 plant for the drying of maize and other produce (120 t/24 h); 1 potato germination hall (70 t); 2 grain stores (8,700 m3); 7 stores and miscellaneous depots (26,000 m3).
Thera	1947	14	2,027	183,630	6,800	1 plant for the preservation of tomatoes and other market garden produce: 1 winery (13,500 hl/year), 13 stores and warehouses (4,250 m3).
Trikaba	1930	82	10,150	95,000	608,000	1 cattle foodstuffs plant (18,000 t/year); 1 cotton ginning mill (10,000 t/year); 7 grain stores (11,100 m3); 12 stores and depots (32,000 m3).
Verria	1928	57	6,473	37,000	787,500	2 cotton ginning mills (6,500 t/year); 3 fruit sorting and packing stations (90,000 t/year); 5 grain stores (14,200 m3); 11 miscellaneous stores and depots (10,900 m3).
Xanthi	1926	84	6,745	60,000	793,000	8 grain stores (26,517 m3); 11 stores and miscellaneous depots (14,059 m3).

Union of Agricultural Co-operatives of:	F	M	m	C (1)	R (1)	Installations
Yanitsa	1928	72	10,007	39,160	331,125	1 cotton ginning mill (6,000 t/year); 1 fruit sorting and packing station (50,000 t/year); 1 plant for the drying of maize and other produce; 3 grain stores (4,400 m3); 5 stores and warehouses (9,500 m3).
Unions of:						
Dairy co-operatives of Argolis	1959	40	1,732	6,800	106,000	1 cheese dairy (200 hl/24 h); 3 stores and warehouses (1,000 m3).
Vegetable growers co-operatives of Argolis	1938	23	1,832	194,000	462,350	1 plant for the preservation of market garden produce (250 t/24 h); 3 stores and warehouses (8,000 m3).
Mastic producers' co-operatives of Chios	1938	20	4,874	11,430	484,850	7 olive oil plants (6,200 t/year); 1 flour mill (8,000 t/year); 1 cattle foodstuffs plant (9,000 t/year); 3 corn mills; 1 potato germination hall (30 t); 1 chewing-gum plant; 1 cardboard-box manufacturing and printing works; 3 olive oil storage tanks (150 m3); 11 stores and warehouses (10,800 m3).

Unions of:	F	M	m	C	R	Installations
Citron growers' co-operatives of Crete	1931	50	2,635	18,330	298,100	4 fruit sorting stations; 1 plant for the preservation of citrons and oranges in sugar; 3 stores and warehouses (1,105 m3).
Cattle raising co-operatives of Salonica	1950	55	4,917	9,730	940,000	1 dairy (pasteurised milk) (50,000 t/year); 1 cattle foodstuffs plant (22,000 t/year); 6 milk cooling stations; 6 stores and warehouses (4,000 m3).

F = year of foundation

M = number of co-operatives

m = number of members

C = capital

R = reserves

Statistics

(as at 31 December 1973)

A. CENTRAL OR NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS

Agricultural central unions	10
Associations of co-operative agricultural unions	4
Associations of agricultural co-operatives	3
Co-operative joint-stock companies	6
Joint-stock companies formed by co-operatives with other bodies	4
Joint-stock companies formed by the Agricultural Bank, co-operative organisations and other bodies	2
Joint-stock companies formed by the Agricultural Bank and co-operative organisations	11
Limited-liability companies of co-operative organisations	13
Associations under Act 3874/1958 comprising the Agricultural Bank and co-operative organisations	9
Trading partnerships comprising the Agricultural Bank, co-operative societies and other bodies with State participation	6 3

B. UNIONS OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES

134 unions of agricultural co-operatives, comprising 6,447 agricultural co-operatives, with a total membership of 621,769.

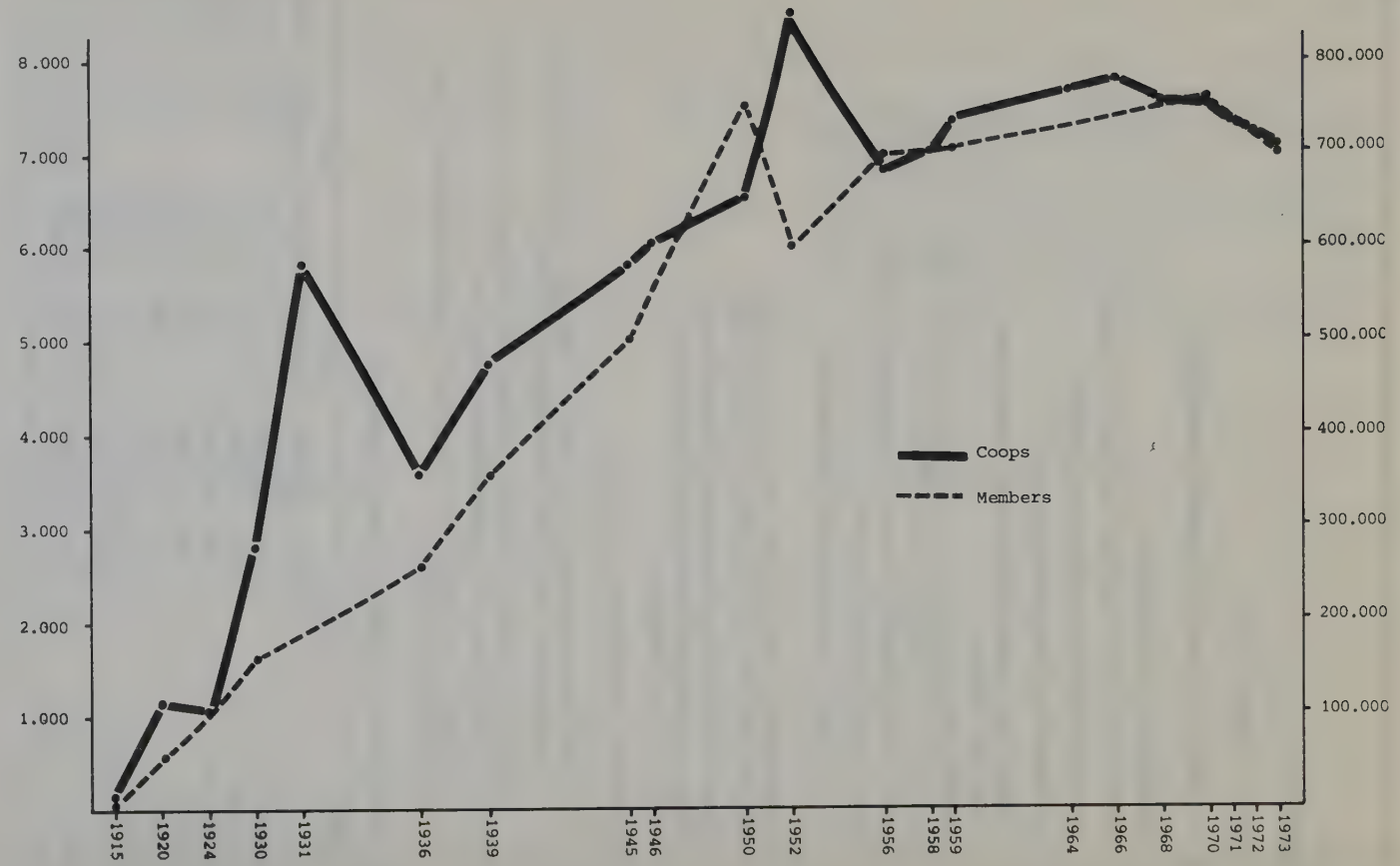
1 union of fishing co-operatives, comprising 18 fishing or fisheries co-operatives, with a total membership of 554.

A total of 135 unions comprising 6,465 co-operatives with a total membership of 622,323.

C. AGRICULTURAL, FISHING and FUR CO-OPERATIVES

Branch	1971		1972		1973	
	Societies	Members	Societies	Members	Societies	Members
Credit	5,257	495,155	5,161	479,681	5,087	472,345
Marketing	154	13,963	165	15,484	165	15,120
Production	1,063	131,904	1,083	133,115	1,044	128,536
Workers'	476	15,888	455	15,005	438	14,205
Fishing	52	1,975	58	2,002	58	1,993
Crafts (furs)	3	48	3	46	3	46
Miscellaneous	383	69,602	385	70,340	381	69,374
Total	7,388	728,535	7,310	715,673	7,176	701,709

Evolution of agricultural co-operatives



D. DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAPITAL OF CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATIONS

	31.12.68	31.12.69	31.12.71	31.12.73	
	(millions of dollars)				
Paid-up shares	15.5	16.9	18.05	19.85	(estimate)
Reserves	45.7	58.8	70.09	84.11	"
Total	61.2	73.7	84.14	103.96	

E. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES

	31.12.72	31.12.73
Primary co-operatives	1,462	1,413
Regional, central and other unions	3,120	3,281
Total	4,582	4,694

F. ACTIVITIES OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES (31.12.72)

Loans to members	214 million dollars
Supplies - total value of goods supplied	108 million dollars
	Percentage of national production:
Grain storage	17
Olive oil production	21
Storage, refining and marketing of olive oil	20
Storage, pachaging and marketing of olives (green and black)	10
Marketing of sultanas and raisins	10
Production and marketing of wine	38
Marketing of table grapes	5
Dairy products: production and marketing of pasteurised milk	26
production and marketing of butter and cheese	10
Horticultural produce: marketing of tomato products	40
marketing of other horticultural produce	8
Tobacco marketing	12
Production and marketing of ginned cotton	13
Poultry produce: poultry marketing	11
egg marketing	18

Production and marketing of forestry products	12
Production and marketing of fish products	60
Marketing of various fruits (peaches, apples, apricots, etc.)	10

G. "CIVIL" CO-OPERATIVES

	Number	Members
Housing co-operatives (of which 316 in Athens with 127,117 members)	515	172,331
Consumer co-operatives	185	16,319
Insurance co-operatives	42	2,347
Handicrafts co-operatives	21	315
Trading co-operatives	5	511
Transport and tourism co-operatives	75	4,793
Miscellaneous co-operatives	5	4,150
Total	848	200,766

H. SCHOOL CO-OPERATIVES

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
School co-operatives	810	759	784	749
Members	44,171	41,213	40,086	41,694

Training Institutes and Bodies

"Synetairistiki Skoli", Salonica Co-operative College,
6 Kalapothaki Street,
Salonica.

F: 1966

A: 5

Co-operative Press

1. "SYNETAIRISTIS", monthly periodical 1925-1940 and 1946-1967 (Publisher Th. Tzortzakis).
2. "FONI SYNETAIRISMON", monthly periodical, (Publisher PASEGES).
3. "THEMATA", bi-monthly periodical (Publisher A. Economopoulos, A. Klimis.
4. "SKAPANEYS TIS YPAITHROY", bi-monthly journal (Publisher: Federation of Wage Earners of Agricultural Co-operative Organisations).
5. "DELTION ENIMEROSSEOS", monthly periodical (Publisher: Elaiourgiki).
6. "PTINOTROFIKON VIMA", bi-monthly periodical (Publisher: Union of Greek Poultry Raising Co-operatives).
7. "DELTION ATE", bi-monthly periodical (Publisher: Agricultural Bank of Greece).

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D. Kalitsounakis	"Co-operatives with Particular Reference to Those of Greece", Athens, 1924.
K. Petroutzi	"Agricultural Producer and Sales Co-operatives in Greece", Paris, 1931.
Th. Tzortzakis	"Co-operatives in Greece", Patras, 1932.
A. Foca	"Co-operatives and Co-operative Economy", Athens, 1935.
A. Klimis	"Co-operatives", Athens, 1946. "Greek Co-operative Legislation", Athens, 1948.
K. Koukides	"The Co-operative Spirit of Greece and of Ambelakia", Athens, 1948.
E. Georgiou	"The History and Organisation of Ambelakia", Athens, 1951.
N. Polyzos	"Basic Co-operative Principles", Athens, 1950.
N. Polizos, A. Klimis and S. Anthrakopoulos	"International Co-operative Legislation", Athens, 1951.
M. Papadimitriou	"School Co-operatives", Athens, 1952.
A. Economopoulos and A. Klimis	"Judicial Code of Co-operatives of all Types and Levels in Greece", Athens, 1958.
A. Economopoulos and A. Klimis	"Co-operative Legislation and Jurisprudence", Athens, 1962.

F. Tzortzaki	"School Co-operatives", Athens, 1962.
D. Panos	"Applied Co-operative Economy", Athens, 1964.
P. Hassapopoulos	"Co-operative Law", Athens, 1967.
A. Economopoulos	"Laws and Decrees in Respect of Co-operatives", Athens, 1971.
D. Panos and A. Klimis	"Housing Co-operatives", Athens, 1972.
P. Papagarifallou	"Agricultural Co-operatives in Greece from 1821-1940", Athens, 1973.
Th. Tzortzakis	"Co-operative Economy", Athens, 1972

The works published in Athens are in Greek.

Editor's note: We are indebted to the Agricultural Bank of Greece for its considerable efforts in producing at out request the information used in the preparation of this directory. We take this opportunity of expressing to it our sincerest appreciation.

GREECE

Active population and co-operative involvement

Population as at 14.3.1971 (1)

			(3) %	Co-operative involvement (1970)		
1	Total population	8,768,640				
2	Total active population	3,283,880	37.5	Total co-operators	NA	(4) %
	of which men (2)	2,369,740	55.4			
	women (2)	914.140	20.4			
3	Children - 15 years old	2,180,220		1,100 school coops	NA	
4	Agricultural population, fisheries and forestry active	1,330,230	40.4	Agricultural coops	715,673	53.2
5	Mines and quarries	20,980	0.6			
6	Industries	539,880	16.4	Coops	NA	
7	Building	255,020	7.8			
8	Transport	213,140	6.5	Transport coops	NA	
9a	Commercial, banking and assurance	350,420	10.7	Business coops	NA	

(1) Data from the Bulletin of Labour Statistics 1974, published by the ILO, Geneva.
(2) Percentage based on total of men and women.
(3) From heading 4, the percentages represent the active population.
(4) Percentage on active population.

Jamaica

General Information

State of Commonwealth

Capital: Kingston

Area	11,424 km2
. arable	44 %

Currency: Jamaican dollar

Population	2,000,000
. active	730,000
Income per capita (1969)	75 dollars

Production: sugar, bananas, bauxite, alumina, rum

Historical Outline

1905 First People's Co-operative Banks

1930 Jamaica Cocoanut Producers' Association, Barham.

1937 The Jamaica Welfare, launched a co-operative development programme.

1940 Jamaica Poultry Farmers' Co-operative Federation, Kingston.

1941 The Clerks' Credit Union, first credit co-operative.

1942 Jamaica Co-operative Union, Kingston.

1944 Jamaica Co-operative Development Council.

1947 Jamaica Co-operative Credit Union League, Kingston.

1949 The Co-operative Societies Law No. 38, 1949.

1950 The Co-operative Department.

1951 First housing co-operatives.

1956 The Caribbean Co-operative Confederation, Kingston.

1959 National Union of Co-operative Societies, Kingston.

Legislation in force

The Co-operative Societies Law No. 38, 1949.

The Co-operative Societies Regulations, 1950.

Public Services in Charge of Co-operatives

Ministry of Agriculture,
Co-operative Department,
31 Beechwood Avenue,
Kingston 5.

Co-operative Organisations

National Union of Co-operative Societies (NUCS)
10-12 North Parade,
Kingston.

F: 1959
A: Jamaica Agricultural National Union
(in process of organisation)

Jamaica Co-operative Credit Union League,
2a Manhattan Road,
Kingston 5.

F: 1947
A: NUCS - WOCCU
O: "League Highlights"
"Jamaica Credit Union News"
M: 1972: 124 Credit Unions
m: 50,000
D: 12.5 million dollars
C: 14.6 million dollars

1973: 113 Credit Union
60,000 members
Ep. 15 million

J.A.S. Coffee Growers' Co-operative Federation,
10-12 North Parade,
Kingston.

F: 1959
A: NUCS
M: 1972: 19 coops

People's Co-operative Bank

F: 1905

F.A.S. Cattle Insurance Co-operative
10-12 North Parade,
Kingston.

F: 1953

Mid Clarendon Development Co-operative,
Four Path,
Clarendon.

F: 1951
m: 1,000

Christiana Potatoe Growers' Co-operative Association,

F: 1959
m: 3,000

Cocoa Growers' Federation

M: 10 coops

Mutual Housing Services

F: 1968

180 flats, 440 under construction (1972)

St. Elisabeth,
Manchester Co-operative Growers' Association

m: 2,000 (23 ramas)
CA: 500,000

Memberships, Capitalisation and Reserves of Registered Societies (1973)

Classification	No. of soc.	Membership	Share Capital	Deposits	Statutory Reserves	Other Reserves Surplus	Loan Capital		
							Govt.of Ja.	Soc.	Other Sources
Credit Unions	119	57,382	12,186,344	300,895	809,466	765,710	-	429,259	146,150
Thrift and Loans	4	2,281	228,942	19,142	36,473	59,607	-	-	3,577
Consumer Stores	9	465	19,535	72	13,759	6,278	-	-	549
Fishermen	22	1,498	24,050	4,440	17,889	47,120	56,686	-	-
Transport and Tillage	4	668	10,043	-	1,376	14,038	-	-	108
Credit Marketing	2	965	134,579	7,897	46,986	62,759	670,039	-	-
Marketing	69	80,269	276,275	708	198,681	415,785	-	-	251,282
Co-operative Farming	1	14	10,586	-	16,868	20,146	51,347	-	-
Cattle Insurance	1	2,000	13,809	-	8,524	22,053	-	-	2,000
Land Purchase and Housing	15	893	4,741	13,316	2,602	37,434	-	-	35
Irrigation	2	59	6,488	58	94	1,360	-	-	739
Industrial	2	79	17,313	-	333	-	9,775	-	-
Community Development	5	707	458	-	2,394	26,460	-	-	-
Multi-purpose	2	11	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federation Secondary	8	233	32,817	943,135	54,137	205,371	-	-	32,921
Federation Tertiary	1								
Land Lease	3								
Cultural	1	73	268	-	2	-	-	-	-
Forestry Workers	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	261	147,611	12,966,348	1,289,864	1,209,574	1,684,121	429,847	429,259	437,361

Liste des journaux périodiques et revues coopératifs (suite)
List of cooperative newspapers and reviews (continued)
Lista de los diarios y revistas cooperativos (continuará)

Argentine - Argentina

Cooperator, 842
Revista Independiente para la
Empresa Cooperativa,
Editorial Los Llanos,
Viamonte 850, piso 1º,
Buenos Aires

Revista, 850
Organo del Instituto de la Cooperación,
Urquiza 1539,
Rosario

Australie - Australia

Rescue, 853
Journal of the Railways Staff
Credit Union,
470 Pitt Street,
Sydney 2000

Autriche - Austria

Raiffeisenzeitung (1974), 259
Oesterreichischer Raiffeisenverband,
Seilergasse 16
1010 Wien 1

Belgique - Belgium - Bélgica

Coopération Nouvelle, 234
Fédération Nationale des Coopératives
Chrétiennes - FNCC,
135 rue de la Loi
Bruxelles

Info-Consommation, 351
Organe mensuel de l'Economie Populaire,
Association coopérative de consommateurs,
30 rue des Champs,
CINEY (Namur)

Birmanie - Burma - Birmania

Cooperative Bulletin, 824
National Cooperative Council,
290-300 Lewis Street,
Rangoon

Cooperative News Bulletin, 825
384, Maha Bandoola Street,
Rangoon

Canada

Information Caisse d'Economie, 844
Fédération des Caisses d'Economie du Québec,
5705 Est, rue Sherbrooke,
Montréal 404

Grèce - Greece - Grecia

Deltion Enimerosseos, 845
(Bulletin d'information)
Revue mensuelle de Elaiourgiki,
Union centrale coopérative Oleicole,
48 rue Athinac,
Athènes

Skapaneys tis Ypaithroy, 846
(Pionnier de la Campagne)
Journal bimensuel de la
Fédération des Salariés des
Coopératives Agrícoles,
Grèce

Ptinotrofikon Vima, 847
(Tribune avicole)
Revue bimestrielle de l'Union des
Coopératives avicoles,
Grèce

Deltion Ate, 848
Revue bimestrielle de la
Banque Agricole de Grèce,
6 rue Ch. Ladas,
Athènes 124

Guyane - Guyana - Guayana

Kuop News, 838
Kuru Kuru Cooperative College,
Linden Highway,
Guyana

Hong Kong

Cooperative Newsletter, 826
Federation of Vegetables Marketing
Cooperative Societies,
Hong Kong

Hongrie - Hungary - Hungría

Kereskedelem, Technika, 854
(Commerce, Technique)
Journal professionnel de Szövosz,
Szabadsagter 14,
Budapest V

Szabad Föld, 855
(Terre Libre)
Hebdomadaire de Tot,
Fédération Nationale des Coopératives
Agricoles,
Akademia u. 1-3,
Budapest V

Inde - India

Chhattisgarh Sahakari Sandesh, 827
Divisional Cooperative Institute,
Bilaspur (Madliya Pradesh)

Gramjeevan, 828
Baroda Cooperative Board,
Baroda

Matsya Vyavasaya, 829
Gujarat Fisheries Central
Cooperative Association
Shiv Prasad, Navrangapura,
Ahmedabad 9

Inde - India

Sahkar, 830
Gujarat State Cooperative Union,
Ahmedabad

Journal of the AICLMB Coop Union, 831
All India Central Land Mortgage
Banks Cooperative Union,
Kachiduga,
Hyderabad

Sahakar Samachar, 832
Mysore Cooperative Federal Union,
Cooperative Home,
Mysore 4

Sahkar, 833
Rajaslitan Cooperative Union,
Polo Victory,
Jaipur

Bandhar, 834
West Bengal Cooperative Union,
Todi Mansion,
Calcutta

Cooperative Banker, 840
All India State Cooperative Banks
Federation,
Garment House, Dr. Annei Besant Road,
Worli - Bombay 18

Indian Consumer Cooperator, 851
National Cooperative Consumers' Federation
of India,
25 Ring Road
Lappat Nagar IV
New Delhi 14

NCDC Bulletin, 852
National Cooperative Development
Corporation
C-56 South Extension
New Delhi 16

Malaisie - Malaysia - Malasia

CAM Review, 823
News Sheet published by
Cooperative Autoworks Berhad,
Kuala Lumpur

Pelancar, 836
Magazine de ANGKASA,
Kuala Lumpur

Pays-Bas - Nertherlands - Países Bajos

CMC, 839
Bimensuel de Coöperatieve Melkcentrale,
Amaliastraat 7,
Den Haag

Singapour - Singapore - Singapur

Suara Koperatif, 821
Newsletter of the Cooperative Department,
Singapore

Coop Recorder, 835
National Cooperative Union,
3 JIK Clifford House,
POB 366,
Singapore

Sri Lanka

CMSC News, 822
Quaterly Information Bulletin of the
Cooperative Management Services Centre,
127, Grandpass Road,
Colombo 14

United States - Etats-Unis - Estados Unidos

University Centre for Cooperatives Newsletter
University Centre for Cooperatives
University of Wisconsin
610 Langdon Street - Madison
Wisconsin 53706

Book Notes

Vocabulary of Cooperative Terms

As announced in No. 1/74 of "Cooperative Information" this Vocabulary has just been published. It contains 1481 English words with their translations into French, German, Spanish and Russian, followed by indexes in these four languages.

The 230 page publication may be ordered from the International Co-operative Alliance, 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9PA (United Kingdom). The price per copy (including postage for surface mail) is 3 pounds.

Following is the Foreword to this Vocabulary by Dr. S.K. Saxena, Director of the International Co-operative Alliance; and the Preface by Mr. W.P. Watkins, former Director of the ICA, and Mrs. Anne Lamming, Librarian of the Alliance, as well as the first page of the list of co-operative terms and of each of the indexes in the four other languages.

FOREWORD

The "Vocabulary of Cooperative Terms" grew out of a widely felt need in both national and international organisations dealing with cooperatives. The languages in this work are the first or second languages of many millions of cooperators, and the aim of the publication is to facilitate communication between them.

The base for this work were two earlier publications, the "Cooperative Vocabulary", prepared by the International Working Party of Cooperative Librarians and Documentation Officers, and the "Cöoperative Glossary", published by the Freier Ausschuss der Deutschen Genossenschaftsverbände. We wish to thank both organisations for allowing us to make use of these publications.

The Vocabulary has been jointly edited by Mr. W.P. Watkins (former Director of the ICA) and Miss Anne Lamming, Librarian of the ICA, and I wish to express my appreciation for their hard work. They have been ably assisted in their task

by experts from each linguistic region and we wish to record our thanks to them for their willing and patient collaboration - French: M. René-Marc Grayet, Université de Liège, Belgium; German: Mr. B. Heinen and Mr. C. Lewin, DESWOS, Cologne; Spanish: Mr. M. Yuri, Organisation of American States, Washington; Russian: Centrosoyus, Moscow, and Mr. I. Rubashov, London.

The editors will be grateful for any suggestions for additions and improvements. A work of this type is inevitably never complete, and it is our hope at the ICA to keep adding to the store of information on terminology.

S.K. Saxena
Director, ICA

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Vocabulary is to facilitate communication at the international level between those interested in the practice and study of Cooperation. It provides a list in five languages of terms in fairly constant use in the description and discussion of Cooperative theory, history, business organisation, democratic administration, education, legislation and social activities. The languages - English, French, German, Spanish and Russian - have been chosen because they are at once native languages of tens of millions of Cooperators and extensively used by many others as second languages. In particular, it is hoped that the Vocabulary will enable those who would not boast a profound knowledge of a second or third language to benefit effectively from the exchange of periodicals and other publications which goes on between Cooperative organisations in different countries all over the world today, as well as to carry on useful conversations with Cooperators from other lands and other branches of the movement than their own.

A few exceptions apart, the Vocabulary in principle consists of terms standing for conceptions, actions and institutions peculiar to Cooperative Movements and employed by Cooperators with special meanings in a Cooperative context different from every-day usage. It includes very few terms the meanings of which can be readily ascertained in any standard bi-lingual or multi-lingual general or technical dictionary or glossary. It is not intended to supersede these, but rather to supplement them and to be used alongside of them. The Vocabulary does, however, include terms drawn from every important branch of Cooperation and field of Cooperative activity - agricultural, consumers, artisanal, workers' production, housing, fisheries, credit and banking, insurance, etc., but does not aim at satisfying the highly specialised requirements of readers making profound studies in any one of these fields. Except in the last resort, the compilers have not depended solely on dictionaries in ascertaining and defining meanings, but have sought for equivalents from one language to another in the current speech and literature of the various Cooperative Movements.

English, as the most widely-known, has been taken as the basic language. Differences between English and North American usages, as for example, between "dividend on purchases" and "patronage refund", are taken into acount and indicated. In the main body of the Vocabulary, every term is presented with all four equivalents in English alphabetical order and is given its number. All the terms are listed again, with their respective numbers in the separate indexes in French, German, Spanish and Russian. A reader in one of these languages should look up the term, for which he requires an equivalent in another language, in its appropriate index. There he will also find the number which he should look up in the general vocabulary to find the equivalent he needs.

W.P. Watkins
Anne Lamming

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1. accept (delivery)
prendre (livraison)
abnehmen (Lieferung)
aceptar (entrega), recibir
принимать (товары)

2. accept (an order)
accepter (une commande)
annehmen (eine Bestellung)
aceptar (un pedido)
принимать (заказ)

3. accident risk
risque m d'accident
Unfallrisiko n
riesgo m de accidente
рискнесчастного случая

4. accident at work
accident m du travail, professionnel
Arbeitsunfall m
accidente m del trabajo
несчастный случай на производстве

5. account
compte m
Konto n
cuenta f
счет

6. accountancy
comptablilité f
Rechnungswesen n, Buchhaltung f
contabilidad f
бухгалтерия

7. accountant
comptable m
Buchhalter m
contador m
бухгалтер

8. accounting, comptabilité f
Buchführung f
contabilidad f
учет, бухгалтерский

9. accounting system
plan m comptable (général)
Kontenrahmen m
sistema m de contabilidad
система счетов, план счетов

10. accounts pl receivable, claims pl
créances fpl
Forderungen fpl
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REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Four issues of this official organ of the International Co-operative Alliance appeared in 1974 in English, German, Spanish and French.

Following are the titles of articles which appeared in Nos. 3 and 4:

No. 3/74:

- 52nd International Co-operative Day. Declaration of the ICA.
- The Swiss Co-operative Group in the Process of Re-orientation by Dr. R. Kohler.
- Co-operative Progress in Cyprus, by A. Azinas.
- Turkish Co-operatives in Cyprus, by M. Eshref.
- New Methods of Financing in French Consumer Co-operatives, by J.P. Miège.
- Co-operation and Social Welfare Policy, by Prof. V. Laakkonen.

No. 4/74:

- New Trends in the International Co-operative Movement - Economic Growth and Co-operative Principles, by Sadao Nakabayashi.
- Botswana Co-operatives, by Tony Hall.
- Co-operatives in East Central State of Nigeria: a case study of Umuanunu Farmers Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society, by Dr. M.O. Ijere.
- The Co-operative Way of Housing in Canada, by Dr. A.F. Laidlaw.
- The Programme of Principle and the Programme of Consumer Policy of the Finnish Co-operative Movement, by Rune Lundqvist.

Each issue contains an annotated list of books received at the ICA Library, book reviews, as well as an up-to-date list of all affiliated organisations.

Annual subscription (via surface mail): 1.50 pound sterling.

The Spanish edition can be obtained from Intercoop, Editora Cooperativa Ltda., Humberto 1°, 2318, 1° P.A., Buenos Aires, Argentina.

OTHER REGULAR PUBLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

. CO-OPERATIVE NEWS SERVICE

The 11th issue for 1974 of this monthly roneoed bulletin, published in English only, has just come out. It contains the usual topics: News of the ICA, international news, news by country.

Annual subscription (via surface mail): 1 pound sterling.

Subscribers to this publication also receive the "Syndicated Articles"; No. 99 is about dairy co-operatives in Kaira (India).

. AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE BULLETIN

Monthly mimeographed bulletin, published in English with a résumé in French. Each issue contains news and articles concerning the situation, problems and operations of agricultural and fishermen's co-operatives.

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. CONSUMER AFFAIRS BULLETIN

Monthly mimeographed bulletin, published in English and in French, which contains abstracts from various co-operative and other periodicals, dealing with problems of publicity, consumer protection, monopolies, marketing, restrictive trade practices, pollution, as well as legislation and innovations of interest to consumers.

Annual subscription (via surface mail): 1 pound sterling.

. REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

As mentioned in No. 1/74, the Secretariat of the ICA has decided to publish an annual report of its activities. Following the report for 1973 which has already appeared in English and French, the ICA will now publish the English edition of the Report of Activities in 1974 which describes the work of the ICA authorities and its auxiliary committees in the Third World and its relations with the United Nations and other international organisations. The French edition is in preparation.

. OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE 25th CONGRESS OF THE ICA (Warsaw, 1972)

This document, published in English only, is now available at the price of 5.50 dollars (including postage) and can be ordered from the Secretariat of the ICA, 11 Upper Grosvenor St., London W1X 9PA, United Kingdom.

Publications of the "Institut français de la Coopération"

The *"Revue des Etudes coopératives"*, founded in 1921 by Charles Gide and Bernard Lavergne, appears every 3 months (in French only).

Issue No. 178 (4th quarterly issue 1974) contains the following articles:

- *"Réalités désagréables"*,
  by François Boudot

- *"Le mouvement coopératif de consommation aux Pays-Bas"*,
  by C. Kamp

- *"L'accord entre les mouvements coopératifs belges, socialiste et chrétien, et la société anonyme 'Distrimas'"*,
  by André Hirschfeld

- *"Les limites du gaspillage"*,
  by A. van Dam

- *"La nouvelle loi coopérative en République démocratique de Somalie"*,
  by Raymond Louis

- *"Pour une démocratie coopérative efficace de consommateurs"*,
  by Georges Lasserre

- *"Sur deux études intéressant la coopération agricole"*,
  by André Hirschfeld

As in all the preceding numbers, there is also a column headed "Documentation et informations coopératives", book reviews and juridical analyses.

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Publications of the "Laboratoire coopératif"

INFORMATION BULLETIN:

Popular scientific review (comparative studies of food products, letter from readers, critical analysis of regulations, labels, publicity, etc.).

Annual subscription: 25 fr. (France) 30 fr. (foreign).
CCP Paris 16.678-09, to the order of the Laboratoire coopératif.

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Contains: an 80-page supplement to the September 1972 Information Bulletin devoted to the training of the young consumer. Various pedagogical exercises, work by students, teachers' analyses, ideas and trails to be explored. Practical documentation on color slides, on the activities of the Laboratory ant its available publications.

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Co-operative Bibliography

Supplement No. 1 (4rd addition)

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No No Núm.	Auteur Author Autor	Titre et éditeur Title and Editor Título y Editor	Pays Country País	Pages Pages Páginas	Année Year Año
3661	Völschau W.	Die Errichtung einer Gemeinnützigen Wohnungsbau Genossenschaft. Hermann Hübener Verlag, Berlin	RFA	48	1948
3956	Sergio A.	Confissões de um cooperativista. Inquérito, Lisboa	Portugal	65	
3868	Drejer A.	Mejeriernes og Landbrugets Ulykkes Forsikring 1898-1948. Schultz Universitetsbogtrykkeri, Kobenhavn	Danemark	187	
3905	Boyd Wilson J.	Cooperative digest. Govt Printer, Lusaka	Zambie	44	
3906	Faucherre H.	Der Genossenschaftliche Sektor in der Volkswirtschaft. Volkswirtschaftliche Gesselschaft, Basel	Suisse	30	
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3968	Zmrhal A.	Capitalism, Democracy, People's Cooperatives. Central Cooperative Council, Praha	Tchécoslovaquie	16	
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4004	Mehrens B.	Stellung und Aufgaben der landlichen Genossenschaften in der deutschen Wirtschaft. Deutscher Raiffeisenverband, Bonn	RFA	21	
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4061	Grazia V.	Un anno di attivita della Lega Nazionale delle Cooperative. Editrice Coop, Roma	Italie	77	
4065	Spinelli O.	Pagine di vita cooperativa. Editrice Coop, Roma	Italie	52	
4103	Departamento de Cooperativas	El movimiento cooperativo. Puerto Rico	Porto Rico	20	
4109	National Institute of Cooperation	Le mouvement coopératif en Roumanie Bucharest	Roumanie	142	
4129	Verband Schweiz Konsumvereine	La pénétration coopérative en Suisse. Bâle	Suisse	37	
4133	Duke University	Cooperatives. Durham (N. Carolina)	USA	160	
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4173	Sir Davies A.	Robert Owen. CWS, Manchester	Royaume-Uni	84	

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4357	Estevez A.	Cláusulas sobre tierras, colonización, inmigración, cooperativa y crédito insertas en las constituciones de diversos países del mundo. Banco de la Nación, Buenos Aires	Argentine	160	
4375	National Cooperatives Corporation	Philippine Laws on Cooperatives. Manila	Philippines	259	
4415	Hirsch D.	Economic Analysis of Dairy Cooperatives in Georgia. Farm Credit Administration, Washington	USA	53	
4442	Heckmann J.	Cooperative Marketing of Apples in the United States. Farm Credit Administration, Washington	USA	101	
4491	Cooperatieve Suikerfabriek	Gedenkboek uitgegeven ter gelegenheid van het 40 jarig bestaan ván de C.S. en Raffinaderij: Dinteloord 1908-1948. J. van Poll, Roosendaal	Pays Bas	153	

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4527	Cerreti G.	La cooperazione nella carta constituzionale e i suoi riflessi nel campo sociale. Editrice Coop, Roma	Italie	35	
4554	Drejer A.	Jydsk Andels Foderstofforetning 1898-1948. Luno, Kobenhavn	Danemark	226	
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4570	Prat Samper M.	Las cooperativas de transportes de casa y su influencia en la economía nacional. Tomaye y Cía., La Habana	Cuba		
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4587	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Gewerblicher Genossenschaften	Deutscher Genossenschaftstag. Frankfurt	RFA	121	
4192	Schmidt F.	Die Geschiste von Konsumenten und von Konsumgenossenschaft. Regenbogen Verlag, Wien	Autriche	48	
5121	Klimis A.	Droit coopératif héllénique. Athènes	Grêce		
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3344	Franceschelli M.	L'assalto del Fascismo alla cooperazione italiana. Editrice Cooperativa, Roma	Italie	123	
3380	Onofrio P.	Páginas de iniçiaçâo cooperativista. Secretaria de Agricultura, Porto Alegre	Brésil	24	
3390	Rohne C.	Samvirke Som Okonomiske Driftssystem. NKL Forlag, Oslo	Norvège	154	
3392	Rossi Chavarria J.	Curso de cooperativas. Ed. Aurora social, San José	Costa Rica	118	
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4017	Izaguirre R.	Fomento de la cooperación en Guatemala y breve reseña del movimiento cooperativo de Quebec. Departamento de Fomento Cooperativo, Guatemala	Guatemala	118	
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4028	Chand M.	Cooperative Problems in India. Premier Publishing Co., Delhi	Inde	192	
4042	Rao K.	The Multipurpose Cooperative Society. Banwari Lal Jain, Agra	Inde	66	
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4211	Brown W.H.	Eastleigh Cooperation on the permanent Way 1898-1942. Eastleigh Cooperative, Eastleigh	Royame-Uni	134	
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4593	Drejer A.	Andelspensionsforeningen 1919-1949. Kobenhavn	Danemark	127	
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3374	Norges Kooperative Landsforening	Store Eller Sma Samvirkelag. Oslo	Norvège	68	
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3978	Ministry of Social Affairs	The Cooperative Movement in Egypt. Cairo	Egypte	25	
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4342	Osterreischischer Zentralgenossenschafts-kasse	Geschichten aus der Genosseschaftsgeschichte. Wien	Autriche	72	
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5067	Tautscher A.	Aufgaben und Grenzen der Genossenschaften. Paderborn	RFA		
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3656	Seraphim H.	Vom Wesen der Genossenchaften und ihre steuerliche Behandlung. Raiffeisendruckerei, Neuwied	RFA	250	
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* Relations extérieures coopératives - Cooperative external relations - Relaciones cooperativas externas.

(1) Service de Coopératives - Cooperative Service - Servicio de Cooperativas.

(2) Usage des marionnettes - Puppets use - Empleo de títeres.

| Reference Référence Referencia | Code Código | Language Langue Idioma | History Historia Historial | Generalities Généralités Generalidades | Legislation Législation Legislación | Cooperatives Coopératives Cooperativas | | |

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